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HUNGARIAN, USSR DELEGATES SPEAK ON 'THIRD BASKET'

Not To Be Viewed in Isolation

LD250004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] At the Madrid conference, today's speakers included representatives of the Soviet and Hungarian delegations who spoke about the methods of implementation by the two countries of the Helsinki Final Act and proposals about the widening of human contacts and co-operation in the cultural, scientific and information fields.

In his speech, the Hungarian diplomat emphasized that only through the elimination of inequality and discrimination can there be progress in cultural and education contacts as well as in the flow of information and the settling of humanitarian problems. Hungary is endeavoring to consistently develop its contacts with European countries in these fields.

The Soviet delegate warned that it would be incorrect to single out this group of issues from the whole of the Final Act since the development of cultural and human contacts depends on the entirety of cooperation between states. In this spirit, the Soviet Union would like to see concrete agreements at the Madrid meeting on these issues, the Soviet diplomat said.

Criticism of U.S. Speech

LD242146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Karel Kvapil dispatch]

[Excerpts] Madrid--The general debate on the Third Basket of the Final Act, dealing with cooperation in the humanitarian field, continued this morning. One of the speakers was U.S. representative in the UN Human Rights Commission, Jerome Shestack. His attempt to convince the delegates at the meeting that only the United States has the fate of Soviet dissidents close at heart could almost be moving except that he was not even capable of pronouncing their names. This greatly devalued the effectiveness of his argument that he was referring to prominent individuals. But in his otherwise lengthy speech Mr Shestack did not even mention some of the many atrocious events in the United States which are in stark violation of the principles of the Third Basket of the Final Act.

The Soviet delegate, taking advantage of his right to respond, pointed to these deliberate omissions. He also stressed that the U.S. delegation was deliberately falsifying facts when it presented the views of a few renegades as an appraisal of the situation in the Soviet Union. But what is being deliberately concealed is that in the past few years alone some 15,000 Soviet citizens married foreign nationals. And in that same period, tens of thousands of people from the most varied countries in the world were granted Soviet citizenship with all ensuing rights.

When discussing the exchange of information, it is surely no exaggeration to say that the inhabitants of the Soviet Union, as well as of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and the other socialist countries, are far better and more thoroughly informed about the situation in Western countries than the other way round. The results of cultural exchanges are also far from negligible and could undoubtedly be even better were it not for deliberate obstacles created by the United States and some other NATO countries to the promotion of cultural cooperation.

The United States has unilaterally canceled an exhibition of works from the Hermitage Collection under the stupid pretext that this event was not in the U.S. national interest. It is truly difficult to counter such arguments.

Cooperation in the humanitarian field is unquestionably important, but it must be governed by the same principles as those which apply to all provisions of the Final Act. It must serve the objective of consolidating peace, security, greater mutual understanding and confidence among the peoples, the intellectual enhancement of the human personality.

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 'SECOND BASKET'

AU241644 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 80 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "In Madrid, On the So-Called Second Basket; Czechoslovak Representative's Speech on Questions of Cooperation"]

[Text] Madrid, 20 Nov (CTK)--The Czechoslovak position on questions concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which constutute the content of the second basket of the Helsinki Final Act, was presented on Thursday in the general debate at the Madrid meeting by Ambassador Jaromir Johanes, who is--following the departure of CSSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaroslav Knizka--the head of the Czechoslovak delegation.

In his speech, Jaromir Johanes assessed the fulfillment of the second part of the Final Act, pointed to reserves still existing in that area and showed the CSSR's contribution to developing international economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Even though not all possibilities for cooperation have been exhausted, it is obvious that this area has played and continues to serve a stabilizing factor. However, attempts are appearing now to undermine the foundations of detente and to make use of economic means for that end. A manifestation of such attempts are, for example, the "sanctions" and discriminatory measures applied by the United States against socialist countries, particularly against the USSR. Such an illicit use of trade as a means of pressure with political goals is incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Final Act.

The CSSR--one-third of whose national income is effected by foreign trade--has a great interest in developing cooperation with all states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the last 5 years it has signed more than 50 agreement, protocols and cooperation programs with advanced capitalist countries in such fields as trade, industry, science and technology. The value of trade between the CSSR and those states has increased 50 percent in that period of time--to $6 billion.

On the other hand, however, the United States has still failed to grant the CSSR the most-favored-nation status and is making the normalization of relations, which the CSSR is striving to achieve, contingent on conditions which constitute de facto interference in internal Czechoslovak affairs. The basic factor of the United States' discriminatory policy vis-a-vis the CSSR is the illegal withholding of 18.4 tons of Czechoslovak gold in the United States.

HUNGARIAN, GDR COMMENTATORS RESPOND TO MADRID EVENTS

Requirement of Consensus

LD211120 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Madrid is difficult terrain for fighting, even though it is no more than a reflection of the world situation or, more precisely, of the European situation. It seems as though the United States has intensified its attempts to prove that the entire anti-Soviet offensive of the ousted president was a good policy.

According to the news that has leaked, or has been leaked, to the outside world, the American and some West European delegates have done nothing else during the sessions, held behind closed doors this week, than to list the alleged offenses of the USSR and some other socialist countries in violating human rights.

When I was seated here, in the same place, on Tuesday, there were on our television newsreel three completely independent topics which made me wonder what would happen if we too started to call others to account for violating human rights. Let us repeat a few shots from the Tuesday reports when, for example American women protesting in front of the Pentagon were dispersed by the police or when one of the girl students in a demonstration in Athens was killed by a bullet fired by a policeman. The third film arrived from somewhere in the West Bank where the police marksmen were working with accuracy and efficency.

Let us now imagine what would happen if the delegate of one of the socialist countries were to address the Madrid meeting and begin by listing the various places in the capitalist world where people were being beaten and battered and shot, and all this for the greater glory of human rights. The only thing this would achieve would be a terrible worsening of the atmosphere and therefore there could be no discussion of the real problems of Europe and the world. Thus we would never get as far as convening, for example, an all-European disarmament conference. In any case, I agree with Ambassador Janos Petran, who said every state must itself ensure the assertion of human rights.

If we had only unproductive arguments of this kind then we would never be able to return to the basic methods established in Helsinki. The 35 countries participating already agreed right through the period of the preparation of the Helsinki declaration that they should learn from the experiences of many other international organizations and that there would be no voting, no simple majority or two-thirds majority and that all resolutions would be reached in one particular way. This was the achievement of a so-called "consensus," that is to say a declaration of complete unanimity. Even the dotting of the "i's" is dependent on whether all the delegates representing the participating countries agree to it. If only one of them disagrees there can be no dotting of the "i." I have said all this because since I came back from Madrid I have noticed a slight misunderstanding arising out of the fact that the Hungarian ambassador, Petran, who happened to be chairing the session, stopped the clock 3 minutes before midnight and by this he saved the honor of the conference.

Far be it for me to belittle his achievement but I must point out that no chairman can arbitrarily decide such an issue at the Madrid conference because this too can be done only on the basis of consensus, that is to say complete unanimity. This applies also to the restarting of the clocks of the Madrid congress palace which followed the approval of the 35 delegates. This consensus is one of the most important basic preconditions for security and cooperation in Europe.

Afghanistan, 'Reverse Side'

DW201459 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1215 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Reports on the CSCE followup conference show that some representatives of Western countries use the forum to talk about Afghanistan rather than about Europe. Our special correspondent in Madrid, Guenter Leuschner, discusses the reasons for such behavior:

Afghanistan is neither a European country nor a CSCE member. There is no Afghan among the several hundred diplomats at the Madrid conference, nor has the Kabul Government asked anyone here to represent its interests. Nonetheless some politicians talk so often about this faraway country that one could think that nothing is more important to them than the fate of the Afghan mountain people. But the funny thing about it is that the same diplomats are very silent when it comes to dealing with other regions, the Middle East, for instance, or the Palestinians, Chile, South Africa, South Korea--to mention but a few examples.

The Soviet Union demands the discontinuation of U.S. aid for the Israeli occupiers as a prerequisite for the continuation of detente. The GDR in Madrid demands that Great Britain withdraw its occupying troops from Northern Ireland, if this condition is not fulfilled it will not agree to a European disarmament conference. These are headlines which do not exist. If they did, the diplomats from overseas and London would very likely hurriedly pack their suitcases and leave Madrid [few words indistinct].

But Afghanistan naturally is a different thing. Those who do not want a disarment conference can talk about Afghanistan. Those who need to have an alibi to justify their arms race point to Kabul [word indistinct]. God knows, if the country did not exist, it would have to be invented.

But the matter has a reverse side which Washington should be made aware of. (?It is a disputed fact) that Soviet military aid is given on the basis of a valid treaty concluded between the Moscow and Kabul governments, which expressly provides for such aid if requested by the Afghan Government. Second--and this also is undisputed--the government did request this aid, because it was and still is confronted with an armed interference from outside its borders.

If this is considered as being directed against the spirit of the CSCE and even as the incarnation of evil, we ask ourselves why it is right that so many hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers should be stationed in foreign countries [few words indistinct]. This would, however, be an abolition of international law for which a new Helsinki Final Act would probably have to be written. But by complaining about Afghanistan, the Americans at present want only to indicate discreetly that they plan to call their soldiers back home soon--a keen thought which would be apt to give the Madrid conference and detente absolutely new dimensions. Perhaps we should ask Mr Bell, who heads the U.S. delegation to Madrid, about this at one of his many press conferences at which he talks incessantly about Afghanistan.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK LEADER HENG SAMRIN

Zhivkov Toast

AU241520 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at dinner in honor of Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], on 21 November 1980 in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Heng Samrin, dear Kampuchean friends, comrades,

It is with sincere pleasure that we welcome the first summit delegation from free and independent Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin to our socialist Bulgaria. This is why, I would like above all to welcome most sincerely our dear guests, the loyal sons and respected leaders of the heroic Kampuchean people and to wish them with all my heart a useful and friendly stay in our motherland.

We remember with deep emotion the cordial welcome accorded to us in Phnom Penh a year ago when we visited your country as members of a Bulgarian party and state delegation. No matter how brief our stay was at that time we constantly remember it with feelings of sorrow, but also with feelings of fraternal joy. We felt sorrow because we saw the unhealed injuries of Kampuchea, we saw the destruction, we saw the thousands of orphan children whose parents had been savagely killed by the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. We also felt joy, however, fraternal joy, because we convinced ourselves that despite the destruction inherited from the past, despite hunger and poverty, your people, dear comrades, were beginning to build a new life, with the enthusiasm of today and with profound faith in future happiness.

We are well aware that the revival and restoration of your country which was devastated and tortured will not be quick and easy. You face a difficult and prolonged struggle against the heavy bunden of colonialism, imperialism and the bloodthirsty Pol Pot dictatorship of the past, as well as against the storm and chaos of counterrevolution. Nevertheless in their holy and noble struggle for the defense of their motherland, their freedom and their rights, the people of Kampuchea are not alone--the peoples of the socialist community and all progressive forces on our planet are with them.

I will take advantage of our meeting to assure you, dear Kampuchean friends, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future continue to support your just cause for national salvation and will do everything necessary to strengthen and expand Bulgarian-Kampuchean friendship on the basis of proletarian internationalism to the benefit of our two peoples and for the sake of peace and progress.

During the days in which you will be our country's dear guests, you Comrade Heng Samrin, and all those accompanying you, will have the opportunity directly to become acquainted with socialist Bulgaria, with our economic successes and with our achievements in culture, education and other areas.

For a little over 30 years the Bulgarian people indefatigably have been building a socialist society. In our centuries-old history these 3 and 1/2 decades have been brief period. But from the point of view of the achievements, from the point of view of the size of the socioeconomic changes attained, these last, fruitful years, marked by great efforts, represent the highest achievement in the development of the Bulgarian state and of the Bulgarian people.

The achievements of contemporary Bulgaria are the comprehensive result of the selfless and inspired labor of all our people, the results of the wise and farsighted leadership of the BCP, which is creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the results of indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, of the friendship and fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries, and of cooperation with the worldwide communist and workers movement, the results of cooperation with the national liberation movement and with all progressive forces throughout the world. In the course of building a mature socialism, despite the existing difficulties, we are successfully settling the problems facing us, the problems posed to us by the progress toward communism, which is our target--the goal we are longing for. Now our country is involved in a political and working upsurge, in our efforts to worthily meet the forthcoming important events in our country--the 12th BCP Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

The great goals which we have set for ourselves can be achieved only in an atmosphere of peace, understanding and cooperation. Unfortunately, peace and international security have been seriously threatened in recent times. The American imperialists who have suffered a number of historic defeats on the international scene do not wish to resign themselves to the constantly growing power of real socialism and to the victories of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In conspiracy with the Beijing hegemonists they are trying to undermine the process of detente, to restore the principles of the discredited policy of action from the position of gross strength, to resume again the trend of confrontation and to sow discord and fan dangerous hotbeds of tension.

Under the present circumstances of a complicated and exacerbated international situation the People's Republic of Bulgaria--in a united and unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries--is consistently and unrelentingly following its principled and deeply peace-loving foreign policy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, according to its capabilities, is making its constructive contribution to the further consolidation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to the building of a world without weapons and without wars. To us peace is a necessity. In our opinion peace is the only sensible alternative for mankind. We will also in the future continue to devote all our efforts to the creation of a pure atmosphere, an atmosphere of trust, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation among the states and peoples in the Balkan Peninsula and in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

With concern and alarm we are following the events in the sensitive area of Southeast Asia. The imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists do not wish to take into consideration the will of the free and independent peoples of Indochina who wish to live in peace and understanding with the peoples of that area. They do not take into consideration the firm resolve of these peoples to consolidate their fraternal friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. The attempts of imperialism and reaction to sabotage the constructive proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability do not cease.

Particularly provocational are the actions of the expansionist circles in China which are trying, indiscriminately, to prevent the Kampuchean working people from reviving their motherland. The people of Kampuchea have made their choice and no one can sway them from the path of progress. It is time that the KPRC of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] the only legitimate representative of its people, takes its seat at the UN and at the other international forums which belong to it.

We would like to express our confidence that all the governments and state leaders of Southeast Asia will understand that the tension existing in that area of the world is only in the interest of the American imperialists and of the Chinese hegemonists. [paragraph continues]

We would like to express our confidence, that in the long run, commonsense and political realism will prevail and that the peoples of Southeast Asia will continue to build their future under circumstances of peace, understanding and cooperation, in freedom and independence.

Comrades, it is with great pleasure that I would like to note that the Bulgarian-Kampuchean negotiations, which began today, are proceeding in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in full unanimity of views and mutual understanding.

The existing friendly relations, the present fruitful meetings, as well as the documents which we will sign, are guarantees that the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK will strengthen and be intensified and that our friendship and cooperation will represent a contribution to the cause of peace, a contribution to the happy future of the world.

Permit me to propose a toast:

To the further successes of the heroic people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the KNUFNS and of the KPRC of the PRK.

To fraternal friendship and solidarity, to an even closer cooperation between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK.

To the victory of the cause of progress, peace and socialism!

To the health of Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS and of the KPRC of the PRK.

To all guests here present!

Cheers!

Heng Samrin Toast

AU241431 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Toast by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], at 21 November official dinner in Sofia given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades, on behalf of the KNUFNS, the KPRC and all Kampuchean people, please allow me first of all to express most sincere gratitude to the BCP, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the warm hospitality afforded to our delegation. We are deeply touched by the exceptional attention of our Bulgarian brothers.

Dear Comrades,

The Kampuchean people greatly admire the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We shared your happiness with your victory over fascism and the authoritarian monarchist regime, achieved by the Bulgarian people under the wise leadership of the BCP led by Georgi Dimitrov, and afterward led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

We value exceptionally the successes reached by the Bulgarian people in the defense of its independence and freedom, and more specifically, in improving its standard of living.

We highly value the active peaceful policy of socialist Bulgaria aimed at ensuring the policy of detente and disarmament in Europe and the entire world.

We fully support the constructive efforts of Bulgaria to create an atmosphere of confidence, good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation with the Balkan countries. This consistent policy is strengthening Bulgaria's prestige in the international arena.

Dear comrades and friends,

Seven January 1979 is the date of our final victory over the bloody regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sari and Khieu Samphan, the most destructive regime in history, which was responsible for the death of more than 3 million Kampuchean citizens.

After the final victory and under the lofty leadership of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people, tortured by heavy toil and physical weakness, began to again tirelessly construct their country, which was destroyed during the last 3 years by a regime of the Beijing puppets, and thus contributed to preserving peace and stability in the area and Southeast Asia.

Money and markets, eliminated by the former regime, reappeared. The cities and settlements began to live again. The educational establishments again opened their gates for more than 1 million students. Economic activity is being restored.

Progress in agriculture is also noteworthy. Despite the destruction caused by the regime stained by blood and devastation, the Kampuchean people were capable of cultivating more than 1 and 1/2 million hectares of soil.

[In the version of the Heng Samrin speech carried by Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1434 GMT on 23 November this figure is reported to be "1 million ha of soil"] Kampuchea does not face hunger anymore. Nevertheless, we must note that all successes that have been achieved are to a large degree a result of the assistance of our brothers from Vietnam, Laos and the socialist countries, and more specifically the USSR. The Kampuchean people will never forget all the assistance sent to them on time, assistance instrumental in overcoming the remnants of the regime of the traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

The Kampuchean people are now the masters of their fate. The KPRC is the only real and legal representative of Kampuchea, controlling the entire country. We decisively condemn all attempts of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries-expansionists, who are trying by all means to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and slander and discredit the KPRC, with the aim of returning the expelled and fratricidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, and preserve its illegal place in the United Nations. In addition, they took steps aimed at calling the so-called international conference on Kampuchea, thus striving to interfere in our country's internal affairs.

The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The KPRC is the only real and legal representative, controlling the entire territory of Kampuchea. Each international conference on Kampuchea which convenes without the agreement and participation of KPRC is illegal and represents rude interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Each resolution of such a conference is insignificant and void. We decisively condemn all base maneuvers aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution and decreasing tension in this part of Southeast Asia. The KPRC is conducting a policy of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, and wishes to maintain good-neighborly relations with all Southeast Asian countries, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. The four-article proposal of the Vietnam conference of the three foreign ministers clearly supports our position.

We are doing everything possible to develop our relations of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam and thus strengthen the traditional relations of solidarity in the struggle of the Indochina peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress. These relations are a firm guarantee against Beijing's expansionist policy in Southeast Asia and contribute to establishing an atmosphere of confidence, friendship and mutual cooperation among the countries in this world region. The PRK is actively supporting the struggle of the peoples for national liberation. It sharply condemns the aggressive attempts and acts of the Beijing expansionists against Laos and Vietnam, and stands firmly on the side of these two countries and supports their struggle for preserving their independence, territorial integrity and socialist achievements. The PRK also supports the assistance rendered by the USSR to the Afghan people and sharply condemns the hysterical campaign of world reaction, which invented the so-called "Afghan issue" aimed at opposing the USSR and the Afghan revolution.

Dear comrades, we are very happy to note that the friendly and fraternal relations between our two countries are developing constantly and daily. Faithful to its internationalist duty the People's Republic of Bulgaria rendered a special assistance to the Kampuchean people and helped them in the struggle for national construction and defense, and preserving their independence and sovereignty. On behalf of the KNUFNS, the KPRC and the Kampuchean people, I would like to express our most sincere gratitude to the BCP and Bulgaria's Government and people.

And so, in this cordial atmosphere, let us propose a toast:

--To the good friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between our two countries' peoples.

--To new successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing a developed socialist society.

--To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

--To the health of all comrades attending this dinner!

Friendship Rally Held

AU241942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] On 24 November at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, a meeting of the Sofia working people took place, called by the Sofia City BCP Committee, the city People's Committee and the city leadership of the mass organizations. The participants greeted with exceptional cordiality the representatives of the Heroic Kampuchean people, led by Comrade Heng Samrin, as well as Comrades Stanko Todorov, Peko Takov, and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, who took their seats at the Presidium. The national anthems of the two countries were played, after which Comrade Stanko Todorov and Heng Samrin spoke.

Delegation Departure

AU250943 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0830 GMT on 25 November 1980 carries a live relay from Sofia airport on the departure of the Kampuchean party and state delegation, headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

A military detachment of the guards of honor presents arms and the national anthems of the two countries are played by a military band.

At 0835 GMT Heng Samrin is reported inspecting the detachment of the guards of honor after which the announcer comments on the successful visit and fruitful talks held between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean officials. He mentions the documents signed during the negotiations. The announcer lists the names of Bulgarian leaders present at the airport with whom Heng Samrin shakes hands.

The following Bulgarian officials are reported present at the airport: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, and Vladimir Bonev.

Accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, Heng Samrin is said to walk toward the steps of his aircraft and once more shakes hands with Zhivkov. Flowers are presented to the guest, before the plane takes off. The announcer closes the live relay at 0840 GMT.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SFRY'S FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

LD202230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued in Sofia today at the end of the visit to Bulgaria by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs:

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, made an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 18 to 20 November 1980 at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Petur Mladenov discussed the general state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and all issues of significance for the further development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The two ministers noted that progress has been made in the development of relations between the two countries.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance for the development of good-neighborly relations of the various meetings which take place at all levels between the two countries. In this connection the importance of cooperation between the LCY and BCP was underlined, as well as between other sociopolitical organizations, the parliaments, governments of the socialist republics and provinces of the SFRY and People's Republic of Bulgaria, individual districts, municipalities and towns in the two countries.

It was noted that economic cooperation, especially the exchange of goods, is developing successfully. Stress was laid on the existence of both the possibilities for and interest on both sides in the further intensification of industrial cooperation and specialization and the use of other forms that would contribute to a significant broadening and deepening of economic cooperation as a whole.

Attention was drawn to the positive work of the joint commission for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation and the desire was reiterated to continue to maintain and stimulate the efforts and initiatives of the two countries' economic departments and work organizations aimed at consolidating and developing economic relations.

Accord was expressed concerning the adoption of the appropriate measures aimed at increasing the volume of the exchange of goods and services and at balancing it and improving its structure, which would contribute to the total growth of economic cooperation. Joint interest was reiterated in the realization of the mutually beneficial forms of cooperation, especially in the field of energy, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the power industry, transportation and tourism.

The two sides supported the further promotion of cooperation and the realization of the mutually beneficial initiatives in the fields of science, culture and information. Particular attention was drawn to the significance of cooperation in the field of information and of the complete realization of the program of cultural-educational cooperation with the aim of achieving the best, most objective and most well-intentioned mutual knowledge of Yugoslav and Bulgarian realities, cultural values and the attainments of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian people in order to enable them to become closer to each other.

The two sides reiterated their readiness to encourage mutually beneficial forms of economic cooperation between border areas, the small traffic of goods and movement of people, cooperation in the cultural and educational field, including assemblies of people from both sides of the border, and cooperation between the municipalities and towns of these areas, which contribute to the mutual coming together and the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries in general.

The two ministers expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to continue to promote bilateral relations on the basis of respecting independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, and noninterference in internal affairs, taking into account the international positions of the two countries and the specific aspects of their internal development. They stressed their conviction that such a development of relations as a whole and of good-neighborly cooperation is in keeping with the lasting interests of the two countries and contributes to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

They also presented their countries' views on the existing unsolved questions in bilateral relations, stressing that they should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. They expressed their countries' readiness to continue the constructive dialogue and exert efforts with the aim of finding solutions to these questions. They agreed that the development of cooperation, as well as the search for solutions to these questions, should be in keeping with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two ministers carried out an exhaustive examination of the international situation and briefed each other on their governments' attitudes and appraisals.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the ever-increasing international tension and stressed the need for all the countries to exert intensified efforts for strengthening peace, security and relaxation, for halting the arms race and for genuine disarmament and development of international cooperation based on equality.

They stressed the fundamental role of the United Nations in the preservation of world peace and security, in the development of peaceful cooperation on an equal footing among states, and in settling the crises and key problems of international life on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of the UN Charter.

The two ministers exchanged views on the situation in the Near East, Cyprus and southern Africa and on the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They stressed the need to find just and lasting solutions to these crises on the basis of the UN Charter and in the interests of the countries and peoples of these regions and of peace and security in the world.

Confirming their adherence to the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation, in Europe the two sides expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will yield positive results aimed at strengthening peace and development of cooperation on the European Continent and continuing the process initiated at Helsinki. They pointed out the special importance of the measures taken in order to strengthen trust and expressed themselves to be in favor of passing a decision on convening a European conference on disarmament.

The two sides stressed the significance which they attached to relations based on good-neighborliness and cooperation between Balkan countries and expressed the conviction that such relations are in keeping with the lasting interests of all the countries of the region and contribute to peace and security in Europe. In this connection the two ministers underlined their governments' readiness to make a constructive contribution to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, on the basis of the Helsinki principles, with regard to concrete questions and areas of mutual interest.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that the visit and the talks which have been held in the atmosphere of friendship, openness and mutual respect will contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and good-neighborly cooperation.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BCP Daily Comments

AU221439 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov (BTA)--"The recently concluded four-day official and friendly visit of Mr Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to Bulgaria and his talks with the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov were successful and fruitful. They contributed to the creation of a favourable climate for the promotion of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations of cooperation in all spheres of life" reads in part a RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial.

The newspaper goes on to stress that during the talks in which a wide-ranging scope of issues were discussed, the two parties have demonstrated their common striving for the adoption of mutually advantageous forms of economic cooperation, especially in the spheres of power generation, the chemical industry, metallurgy, electrical engineering, transport and tourism.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, however, points as particularly important the fact that during the talks the two sides' positions on the existing open questions in bilateral relations were set forth and a common readiness was expressed to continue the constructive dialogue on them.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Josip Vrhovec have stressed that these open questions should pose no obstacles to the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation and emphasized that efforts should be made to find solutions to these, writes the paper.

In that connection, the article reads on, of great significance is the agreement expressed by both sides to further the relations of cooperation and the initiatives of mutual benefit in the spheres of science, culture, education and information and to strive for a better, objective and good-willed acquaintance with the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav realities, with the cultural values the people in the two countries cherish.

Finally RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that the favourable development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations corresponds to the interests of peace and security in the Balkans and the world.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH USSR ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

AU241823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] On 24 November, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Navy. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 NOVEMBER

AU241404 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Nov (BTA)--A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The Afghan delegation is led by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mr Nur Ammad Nur.

Talks Begin

AU241821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Bulgarian-Afghan talks opened on 24 November in Sofia. On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Pensho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee public councils and mass organizations department head, and other BCP Central Committee responsible officials. The Afghan delegation was led by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and member of the Presidium of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BCP BALEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WEST BERLIN

AU241138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left for West Berlin today.

The delegation is visiting West Berlin at the invitation of the SEW of West Berlin.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SWITZERLAND FOR VISIT

AU212002 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 21 Nov (BTA)--After the extraordinary success it had in all the major capitals of the world, the Bulgarian "Thracian Art in the Bulgarian Lands" exhibition is in Geneva where it will stay for the next 3 months. The exhibition is the central cultural event in Switzerland dedicated to the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. It is organized as part of the days of Bulgarian culture which opened here on October 15, 1980. The concerts of the "Pirin" state folk dance and song ensemble were also held under the programme of the days as well as the screening of Bulgarian films and performances of Bulgarian opera singers, and many other exhibitions.

A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture led by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Committee for Culture, arrived here today specially for the opening of the exhibition "Thracian Art in the Bulgarian Lands."

ZHIVKOV GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241233 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings message to Ilyas Sarkis, Lebanese president, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Lebanon.

The message expresses most cordial greetings and wishes for success in the struggle for preserving Lebanon's territorial integrity and its political and economic strengthening, and voices confidence that the relations between our two countries will further develop in the interest of the Bulgarian and Lebanese peoples and in the interest of world peace and progress.

YOUNG INTELLECTUALS CULTURAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

AU211731 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Summary] "The national conference on cultural work with young intellectuals and on the role played by them in developing the cultural life of a mature socialist society in Bulgaria closed in Sofia today.

"The conference unanimously adopted a comprehensive program for the national complex for creative arts, cultural activities and mass information media on the work with young intellectuals in culture and on their role in developing the cultural life of a mature socialist society in our country."

The program points out the essential policy of the BCP as regards young intellectuals and creative artist, according to which young talents and creative artists should be treated with respect and trust, but at the same time subjected to strict discipline in the spirit of Lenin's statement that talent is a national capital and requires the careful, systematic and purposeful attention of all socialist society.

The program adopted is a long-term one and is coordinated with the general complex program on developing culture in a mature socialist society for the period up to 2000.

The structure of the comprehensive program includes three subprograms, which are linked together by the three main principles in dealing with creative talents: discovery, training and development, as well as self-realization of creative artists and intellectuals.

INDUSTRIAL DATA SHOW FULFILLMENT OF PRODUCTION PLANS

AU251030 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA)--According to statistical data more than 1,000 enterprises in Bulgaria have already fulfilled their production plans for the seventh five-year period of 1976-1980. Almost 600 of these are industrial plants and what is more in the key industries. From the beginning of the year until the end of October, the production turned out is 4.4 percent higher than the one turned out over the same period last year. The best achievements belong to the enterprises of power generation, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, the light industry, metallurgy and the mineral resources.

Compared to the same period last year the electric power produced in the above-given period is 6.5 percent higher, coal production is 7.4 percent higher, hot-rolled sheet iron is 14.5 percent higher, machine tools 20.1 percent, nitrogen fertilizers 9.5 percent, chemical fibre and rayon 5.5 percent and tobacco products 6.6 percent.

The index of returns from the realization of commodity production (which is gaining growing priority under the conditions of the new economic mechanism in the management of the economy), too, has been fulfilled. Great overfulfillment figures in this index have been reported by such major economic organizations as are "Pharmachim" state economic association, the petrochemical combine in Burgas, the committee for heavy investment machinery, the machine tool plants, the "shipbuilding" state economic enterprise, "Vinprom" state economic organizations (for the manufacture of all kinds of alcoholic drinks), etc.

The rate at which economic tasks are being fulfilled suggests the conclusion that both the annual and five-year period plans will be fulfilled and even overfulfilled.

FOOD INDUSTRY OFFICIAL REPORTS SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS

AU191550 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)-- Svetloaar Georgiev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, pointed out at a press conference today that the food industry within the union system had overfulfilled its plan for the first ten months of the year by 15 million leva. According to the latest data it carries out 45 percent of the internal trade and 30 or 32 percent of the country's export.

This industry has obtained good results on other basic production parameters as well. The net output plan has been fulfilled by 8.7 percent, and that of the public labour efficiency by 9.5 percent. The cutdown of the production cost and of the material costs is being affirmed as a lasting trend.

The future development of the food industry is associated with the solution of two main problems--raising the technological level of the production on the basis of Bulgarian and foreign solutions and a higher degree of processing of raw and other materials with a view to their optimum utilization. Regarding the processing encouraging results have been achieved in a number of branches of this industry. For instance: So far 70 percent of the egg protein used to be extracted in milk processing. With new technology which is already being introduced in the production units, a hundred percent extraction will be achieved.

Successful efforts are being made for the automation of production. Now automation covers up to 40 percent of the activities.

By 1985 the volume of total industrial output in this branch is envisaged to have gone up by 22 percent. As compared to 1980, 129 percent more meat will be made available to the commodity stock. The growth for vegetative oils will be 108 percent, for sugar 102 percent, for milk 130 percent, for eggs 116 percent. In this way Bulgaria will come very close to the efficient feeding normatives, and in some products will reach them.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--Mexico City, 13 Nov (BTA)--A plan for academic cooperation was signed in the Mexican capital today by the "Kliment Ckhridski" University of Sofia and the Mexican National Autonomous University (UNAM) for the 1981-82 period. The plan provides for UNAM to organize in 1981 a symposium devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state with the participation of Bulgarian and Mexican researchers, and to bring out "an anthology of Bulgarian drama". Other events to commemorate the anniversary are also provided for. The two universities will also exchange information, lecturers and students. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Nov 80 AU]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)--In the 1981-85 period Bulgarian and Cuban researchers are to do joint work on 17 new subjects, one-third of them being in the field of geology. Besides the expanding of joint fundamental and applied research, the cooperation plan signed here today by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Cuban Academy of Sciences for the next five years also provides for an exchange of research workers, scientific literature and documentation, which is greater than the previous exchange. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 19 Nov 80 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA--The Bulgarian Journalists' Union and the Association of Ethiopian Journalists signed an agreement in Sofia yesterday, providing for the organization of a special school attached to the Georgi Dimitrov Institute of Journalism for the training of Ethiopian journalists and mass media experts specializing in agricultural affairs. The school is expected to open on 1 February 1981 in Addis Ababa. The document was signed by Stoyne Krustev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union, on the Bulgarian side, and by (Imru Worku), deputy chairman of the Association of Ethiopian journalists. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

FRG CULTURE WEEK--The first culture week of the FRG in Bulgaria opened on 18 November 1980 in Sofia with an exhibition of the "Roman Treasures of the Rhine Area" organized at the archeological museum. The exhibition opening was attended by Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, FRG Ambassador Harald Heimsoeth, and Dr Klaus von Bismarck, president of the FRG Goethe Institute. The opening ceremony was also attended by Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and by Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, and by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Excerpt] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)--The construction of Chaira pumping and accummulating hydroelectric plant in the Rhodope mountains has begun. It marks the second stage in the construction of the Belmeken-Sestrimo high-mountain cascade. Annually the power plant converts 2,300 million kwh of slack-hour night electric power into about 1,650 million kwh of day-time electric power. Japanese machinery is to be imported to the plant. The first hydro-group is to become operational in 1986 and the remaining three-two years later. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 19 Nov 80 AU]

'ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM' IN POLAND MAKE POLITICAL DEMANDS

LD242238 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Milan Suchanek commentary]

[Text] Enemies of socialism in Poland are now applying tactics of artificially creating and escalating conflict situations. Through the so-called independent trade union association, Solidarity, they are blackmailing the government by escalating unrealistic demands. This is the dominant goal--to weaken state power and prepare the ground for eventually setting up a second power center in Poland by means of gradually increasing [word indistinct] and today even political demands. This is what the present-day pressure on the government amounts to. It is aimed at increasing difficulties in Poland's economy, instigating a further wave of discontent and thus paving the road for openly antisocialist views.

Along with all this, distrust is being instigated as regards the scope of the socialist system and the Poland's United Workers Party is being discredited by attempts to undermine its leading role within society. In the spirit of the antisocial motto, "the worse the better," new strikes or strike threats are further complicating Poland's economic situation and obstructing the government's efforts to tackle accumulated problems gradually and in close cooperation with the working people. Antisocialist forces are spreading a variety of absurd rumors. The confusion that causes is being used as a pretext for neglecting work.

The Polish publicist, Jerzy Urban, has warned of these facts in the weekly, POLITYKA. He writes that the time has come to end the Polish autumn as a spectacular show. Poles should understand, he writes, the aversion of simple people in some countries obliged to grant us credits. Their aversion is expressed by saying: We are toiling to enable the Poles to do their shouting. And the author continues: Moreover, there is concern over the final stage of the Polish experiment which may endanger the political stability of Europe and undermine the process of relaxation of tension.

The chaotic escalation of demands instigated by enemies of socialism is driving Poland into further crises, jeopardizing the very political and organizational foundations of the Polish state. And this is the primary target of antisocialist forces. Hence they are taking their negative attitude to all achievements in postwar Poland. They are encouraging emotions and chauvinism and are gradually and deliberately giving political character to economic demands.

At this stage of the struggle all Polish people dedicated to the cause of socialism should support the line pursued by the Poland's United Workers Party which has created solid foundations of the process of solving even the most complex problems of present-day Poland.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS 'UNREALISTIC DEMANDS' OF SOLIDARITY IN POLAND

AU241418 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Solidarity Criticized for the Unrealistic Nature of Its Demands; the Polish Government's Stand on the Situation in the Country," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 November 1980 on page 7 carries a series of reports by CTK and RUDE PRAVO's own correspondents related to the situation in Poland.

In the first report, a CTK Warsaw dispatch, RUDE PRAVO cites the government report submitted on 20 November by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to a session of the Polish Sejm and Jozef Pinkowski's speech on the same occasion and reports on the changes in the Polish Council of Ministers effected at the same session.

The next item, a "JL"-signed dispatch by RUDE PRAVO's Warsaw correspondent, reports on the "warning strike" announced on 20 November by Solidarity on behalf of railroad workers, pointing out that "everyone in Poland knows that should the strike really take place, it would be a catastrophe for the economy." "JL" admits that as of Friday 21 November the strike had not been realized but notes that "the threat was hovering over the whole of Poland."

The following item, a "ZR"-signed Berlin dispatch, is carried under the subhead "Walesa Expresses Thanks to Neofascists" and cites an ADN Rome dispatch quoting a Lech Walesa-attributed message sent to "the leaders of the youth organization of the fascist MSI" and reprinted reportedly in the last issue of DISSENSO, "a publication of the neofascist youth organization Fronte della Gioventu."

The concluding report, a "ZR"-signed Belgreade dispatch, cites an undated Zagreb VJESNIK article on a "new wave in the field of information that has swept Poland." There has been a transition from "propaganda of successes" to "propaganda of catastrophe" and "the press is teeming with reports on Solidarity's actions," according to RUDE PRAVO's quotations from VJESNIK. "The versions of some events as presented by television, radio and the press differ," the RUDE PRAVO report on the VJESNIK article says in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT POLAND IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD241642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is to go to Poland in the next few days for an official friendly visit. He has been invited by Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek.

TRADE FIGURES WITH SOVIET UNION FOR 1980 ANNOUNCED

LD241244 Prague CTK in English 0946 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (CTK)--The 1980 Czechoslovak-Soviet trade turnover of 7,000 million roubles is the highest ever and three times as high as ten years ago.

Of particular importance for the Czechoslovak economy are Soviet supplies of oil, raw and other materials and energy, as well as aviation technology, metal-working machines, engineering equipment, excavators, farm machinery, equipment for mines and metallurgical plants, automobiles, tractors and computers. Just as important for the Soviet Union are Czechoslovak supplies of machinery and equipment, for instance, telecommunications technology, lorries, railway engines, trams, and rolling equipment, and consumer goods.

Cooperation in science and technology saves both countries' material, financial and other means and manpower, and shortens the research-development-production-application cycle. Their 1981-1985 program in this respect involves the joint solution of more than 320 themes.

In its Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia will devote extraordinary attention to the implementation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet long-term program of development of specialization and cooperation in production up to 1990. The program contains inter alia measures to increase the effectiveness of production, especially in heavy, transport and power engineering, the electronic industry, and other industrial branches of the Czechoslovak and Soviet economy.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HENG SAMRIN, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION CONTINUES

Colotka Speaks at Dinner

LD211400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSL and the Slovak Government gave a festive dinner tonight in honor of the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin. Those present at the dinner included the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidum, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of the party and government. Comrade Colotka and Comrade Heng Samrin both proposed toasts at the festive dinner.

In his toast Comrade Colotka expressed admiration for the Kampuchean people and their heroic struggle against the criminal actions of the genocidal policy of Pol Pot and his [word indistinct], in the defense of the country against the Chinese hegomonists and their assistants. He stressed that Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea are today so close that they consider themselves to be good friends and brothers. He expressed the conviction that cooperation between both countries, which is developing successfully, will continue to deepen and expand.

Joint Communique

AU241355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 1, 2

["Joint Communique" issued following the visit to the CSSR by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]-Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] delegation led by President Heng Samrin]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, a delegation of the KNUFNS and KPRC led by Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 17 to 21 November 1980.

The KNUFNS-KPRC delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and placed bouquets of flowers at the Klement Gottwald sarcophagus and at the Soviet Army Hall. During its stay in the CSSR, the delegation visited Bratislava and some industrial and agricultural establishments in Prague and in the western Slovak region. Everywhere they went, the Kampuchean guests received a warm welcome reflecting the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

While in the CSSR, Comrade Heng Samrin had a friendly meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The Kampuchean delegation had talks with a Czechoslovak delegation led by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR. The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, were attended, on the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] side, by Hun Sen, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPRC and PRK minister of foreign affairs; Chan Ven, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPPC, minister of education and chairman of the Phnom Penh City People's Revolutionary Committee; Chea Soth, minister of planning and economic cooperation with foreign countries; Men Chhan, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Thong Chan, vice minister of domestic and foreign trade; Chhent Pan, vice minister of information, culture and press; Nut Savoeun, vice minister of health; and Phong Sareth, PRK ambassador to the CSSR.

On the CSSR side were Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier of the CSSR; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Michael Stefanak, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Milan Klusak, minister of culture; Comrade Milan Vondruska, minister of education; Frantisek Mares, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Zigmund Tobias, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK.

The Czechoslovak side informed its guests of the results obtained by Czechoslovak workers in implementing the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Kampuchean side appraised the successes which the Czechoslovak people have achieved under the CPCZ's leadership in building an advanced socialist society. It stated that these successes constitute a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people in their current national reconstruction effort. It also appraised the CSSR's foreign policy which considerably contributes to the common struggle of the socialist community and all progressive and democratic forces for peace, international detente and the development of international cooperation.

The Kampuchean delegation informed the Czechoslovak delegation of the results obtained by the Kampuchean people under the direction of the KNUFNS and KPRC in their endeavor to rid themselves of the legacy of the past and to rebuild the political, economic, social and cultural life in the country. The Czechoslovak side stressed that the overthrow of the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and the creation of the PRK mark in a new era in the Kampuchean people's history and constitute an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and social progress in Southeast Asia. The Czechoslovak side highly appraised the achievements scored so far by the Kampuchean people in building a truly independent and democratic Kampuchea. It stressed the irrevocability of changes made since January 1979. The Kampuchean side sincerely thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people for the fraternal aid and support granted to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty as well as in the reconstruction of the country.

The two sides stressed that the visit of a top-level Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the PRK in February 1980 marked an important stage in the history of Kampuchean-Czechoslovak relations. They noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and being consolidated on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in full conformity with the joint statement issued on this occasion.

The two sides expressed their desire to strengthen their fraternal relations in all fields. They decided to further develop and expand these relations in all domains--political, cultural, economic, scientific and technical--and in the international field. They welcomed the plan to increase exchanges of experts between the two countries and to restore, with the participation of Czechoslovakia, a number of projects built in the past. The two sides were convinced that intergovernmental accords to this effect will be concluded in the near future. The two sides reached total agreement in assessing the international situation. They expressed concern over the growing international tension caused by the dangerous course of the imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces led by the United States and the Beijing leadership. They condemned the arms race incited by these forces and their interference in other countries' internal affairs. The PRK and CSSR confirmed their determination to strive for strengthening the unity of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to maintain and accelerate the process of detente, to promote this process in the military field and on all continents, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and to ensure peace and security in the world. In this respect, they attached great importance to the new peace initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact countries.

The two delegations unanimously noted the special importance of peace, security and cooperation in Europe to all the world. They expressed the hope that the realistic-minded circles in the capitalist countries, basing themselves especially on the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will effectively oppose the cold war tendencies, especially those of U.S. imperialism. They expressed their conviction that world reaction will eventually be brought to respect the aspirations of peoples for peace, security and cooperation among countries of different social systems.

The PRK and CSSR supported the proposal for a speedy convocation of a summit meeting of representatives of the states in all regions of the world to contribute to eliminating the hotbeds of international tension and to preventing war. In their exchanges of views on the situation in Asia, the two sides stressed the need for joint efforts by all peace-loving states in the struggle to strengthen peace and security on the Asian continent and to extend the process of international detente to this continent.

The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated the friendship, cooperation, traditional militant solidarity and the common revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, which constitute a reliable guarantee of their independence, national sovereignty, freedom and social progress. The Czechoslovak side welcomed the four-point proposal of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos--formulated by the foreign ministers of these countries at the Vientiane conference in July 1980--for settling the situation at the Kampuchea-Thailand border, and the proposals for signing with the Southeast Asian countries bilateral treaties of nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Czechoslovak side also supported the constructive proposals of the PRK, the SRV and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its high appreciation of the foreign policy of peace pursued by the PRK to consolidate fraternal relations with the socialist community countries. It expressed full support for all efforts of the PRK aimed at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with countries with different social systems. especially the Southeast Asian countries, on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence.

The two sides strongly condemned the antipeace hegemonist and expansionist policy of the present Chinese leadership which, allying itself with U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, has been striving to provoke regional conflicts and acts of aggression--especially against the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK; which has increased international tension; which has interfered in other states' internal affairs; and which has refused to settle disputes with its neighbors through negotiations.

The PRK and CSSR supported the efforts aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of all foreign military bases.

Both parties resolutely condemned the reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces' acts of aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and social progress of Afghanistan. They fully supported the proposals of the People's Republic of Afghanistan for a political solution to the situation in this part of the world.

Both sides reaffirmed their view that only a global solution to the problems in the Mideast, which provides for the participation of all parties concerned, the withdrawal of Israel's troops from all occupied Arab territories and the guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights--including the right to the creation of their own state--can lead to a peaceful, lasting and just solution to the Mideast situation.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which plays into the hands of the imperialists and Zionist forces in this region, will end as soon as possible.

The two delegations expressed concern over the situation in South Africa where the African people are persistently oppressed by the Pretoria regime. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid as well as acts of aggression of the Republic of South Africa against independent African states. They condemned countries continuing their military cooperation with the South African racists.

Both parties supported the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of their country.

The PRK and the CSSR supported the national liberation movements in Central America and in the Caribbean region which are struggling to achieve genuine political and economic independence. They affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of progressive forces against the dictatorial reactionary regimes in Latin America and condemn all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

Both sides appraised the movement of the nonaligned countries as an important, positive factor in current international politics. They stressed that no plots of the imperialists, Beijing expansionists nor other reactionary forces can prevent the PRK for very long from taking the legitimate place which belongs to it in this movement.

The PRK and the CSSR saw the UN organization as an important instrument to help reduce international tension, maintain peace and security in the world and promote peaceful cooperation between states of different social regimes. However, they emphasized the compelling need to strictly respect the goals and principles of the UN Charter and to bar, by virtue of these principles, all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of member countries. The Czechoslovak side once again stressed that the PRK Government, which enjoys the total support of its people and exercises effective control of the entire territory of the country, must be the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and in other international organizations. It also deplored the position of many representatives of state members of the UN organization, allowing the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to illegally occupy the Kampuchean seat in this organization.

The two delegations opposed the recent resolution of the 35th UN General Assembly on the alleged Kampuchea situation and considered it to be a gross and unacceptable interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

Both sides highly appraised the Soviet Union's principled policy of peace as a decisive factor for strengthening peace, security and cooperation among the peoples of various countries. They stressed the extreme importance of constantly strengthening the international ties between their countries and the Soviet Union and enhancing the solidarity and unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Following their talks, both sides signed agreements on cultural cooperation, the exchange of goods, payments, scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on abolishing visas.

The two delegations declared they were satisfied with the fruitful outcome of the official friendly visit to the CSSR by the Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS and KPRC. They expressed the conviction that this visit is a new, important contribution to strengthening friendship and further developing cooperation between the PRK and the CSSR, as well as a contribution to consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement and to promoting peace and progress in the world.

President Heng Samrin, on behalf of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC, invited the high-level CSSR delegation to pay an official friendly visit to the PRK. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP BEGINS TALKS WITH ROHLICEK

LD241820 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (CTK)--The 5th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened here on Monday. The delegations are headed by Deputy Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Vo Nguyen Giap. It was noted that Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation was expanding to the benefit of both countries and their national economies.

The session will consider ways of systematic deepening of bilateral economic relations, particularly in the engineering electrical engineering, pharmaceutical and consumer goods industries.

INDRA MEETS INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY, FOREIGN MINISTER RAO

LD241440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, began the last day of its official visit to India by being received by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. In a cordial and friendly discussion both sides appraised the high standard of political, economic and cultural relations. They agreed that it is necessary to develop and deepen these relations further. It was stressed that it is necessary to increase trade exchange and develop higher forms of cooperation like industrial cooperation and common activity in third markets.

Concerning international issues, the talks confirmed a great closeness or correspondence of views. Particular attention was given to growing expenses for armament and the dangerous consequences of [word indistinct] focuses of tension for world peace.

Alois Indra has also met Indian Foreign Minister Naramsimha Rao. In the talks, unease was voiced about the current political situation. Alois Indra stressed that Czechoslovakia supports efforts to create a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and is particularly against any further or expanded presence at the American military base on Diego Garcia. He also expressed a hope that the Madrid conference will proceed in a constructive atmosphere and will contribute to the fulfillment of the Helsinki accords.

New Delhi Reception

LD242342 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Delhi, 24 Nov (CTK)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi described Czechoslovakia as India's very close friend, at a reception given for a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation.

She expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and expand.

The head of the delegation, Alois Indra, Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, pointed out the importance of the forthcoming session of the Czechoslovak-India Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

On international issues, the two sides expressed identical or similar views, voiced support for the process of detente, stressed that disputes should be settled by negotiations, and voiced concern about the situation in south Asia and the Middle East.

Alois Indra delivered a speech to the deputies of the Indian Parliament, acquainting them with the main principles of the domestic and foreign policy of Czechoslovakia.

At the close of the official visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in India, Czechoslovak Ambassador Pavel Kanka gave a reception.

The delegation leaves for home tomorrow.

COMMENTARY DERIDES ARTICLE ON EMIGRES' DISAPPOINTMENT

LD242220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] What misery, ponders the emigre magazine ZVON, referring to the fate of Czechoslovak emigres. Under the title "Disappointed Refugees and Disappointment With Refugees" it publishes a nostalgic comment on (?why this is so). According to ZVON, the main problems suffered by emigres are their illusions about the West. Emigres in Vienna are indignant that they were not immediately enabled to board a plane heading for New York or that the Austrian Government did not immediately negotiate a place for them at some leading U.S. university, for example, in Florida or California.

Disappointment and bitterness are felt by a certain psychologist, the emigre paper ZVON writes, because he expects to be received in the United States with widely open arms and to be offered a university post immediately. To belittle the wave of disappointment at the fate of these emigres, ZVON writes that those who work with their bare hands surely need have no illusions about the West. But this, which is more a wish than anything else, is being stated with a considerable dose of uncertainty. Even the editors of ZVON know only too well that work is hard to come by in the West nowadays, that emigres are being offered the most menial and the dirtiest jobs, that they are exposed to humiliation and sent to the most remote corners of Canada or Australia, because that is the easiest way of getting rid of unwanted people at a time when in overcrowded Western industrial centers millions of people are standing in line outside employment offices.

It is worth adding that most emigres have already experienced everything the emigre paper ZVON writes about, but we in our country say that such revelations are trailing behind the times.

EDITORIAL VIEWS TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION, HOFFMANN SPEECH

AU241701 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Trade Unions' Irreplaceable Role"]

[Excerpts] Our working people have enough opportunities to exert a positive influence on social development and, in keeping with society's interests, also on their personal needs and desires. That was the point of departure of the 10th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions at the end of October, which dealt with the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's [ROH'S] main tasks in the period prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

It noted that the ROH justly focuses its efforts on transforming the party policy's goals into reality. The past period has again demonstrated the correctness of that orientation, because it enables a creative implementation of the ROH's basic functions in their comprehensiveness and mutual interdependence, a deepening of ROH unity and a consolidation of the ROH's position in the socialist society's political system as well as of workers' and other working people's trust in their united trade union organization.

The highest trade union body discussed, from the viewpoint of the conclusion of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, the trade unionists' contribution to the positive results in solving many key economic tasks and serious problems of social policy. At the same time, it again acknowledged its corresponsibility for shortcomings occurring in the life of our society, and expressed the determination in the name of all trade unionists to take its place in the front ranks in enforcing the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" and implementing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The 10th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions also devoted full attention to the requirement that production development must be solved in organic unity with the working people's interests and needs. The emphasis on the trade unions' economic function stems from the purposeful development of their twofold role, in which attention paid to production development is the main prerequisite for developing care for the working people's interests and needs. The conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, too, call for far more prudently and resolutely linking participation in solving economic tasks by developing working initiative and activity, with improving working and living conditions, and with protecting the working people's interests and rights.

The plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions further urgently reminded the enterprise ROH committees of their significant legislative authority and obligations, which were entrusted to them to enable the trade union organization to take better care of the collectives' needs and interests, and to assert them in harmony with the needs of all-round social development. It is not only the trade unions' inalienable right to protect the working people's legal rights against the bureaucratism of some state and economic officials, but at the same time it is their duty to manifest always a highly sensitive attitude toward the working people, toward their comments and complaints.

That applies fully not only to all aspects of enterprise social policy, but also to concern for people's living conditions. Many experiences confirm the beneficial nature of cooperation of trade union bodies in regions, districts and communities with national committees in solving problems making the life of working people and their families difficult. Trade union bodies have the chance to raise such issues in joint deliberations with organs of national committees, and to check on a regular basis and constantly intensify the implementation of joint agreements.

In his closing speech at the 10th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Comrade Karel Hoffmann again clarified the basic principles of socialist trade unions' role and mission in the stage of building an advanced socialist society, by which the ROH is consistently guided. He stressed and comprehensively substantiated that history has confirmed the ROH's orientation toward the CPCZ's policy, and toward the implementation of that policy as the only correct and acceptable orientation, because it fully corresponds to the real interests of the workers class and all working people.

CLOSURE OF A-1 NUCLEAR POWERPLANT ACKNOWLEDGED

AU241410 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "The First Year of the Atomic Age and What Next," Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 22 November 1980 carries an article by M. Durisinova, describing the author's visit to Jaslovske Bohunice, the site of the first Czechoslovak nuclear powerplant.

Durisinova notes in her article that the first atomic power station built in Jaslovske Bohunice, called the A-1, "has in the meantime done its service." According to the author, the A-1 "was built, in fact, as a test plant, to test one of the possible technological methods of obtaining atomic power. [paragraph continues]

"Research in the world has, however, confirmed that the method based on the principle of the so-called heavy water reactor does not offer the potential of broader, more effective use, and the majority of states have, therefore, abandoned the use and the construction of heavy water reactors (Canada, for instance, has been one of the few exceptions). The so-called light water reactors which are now being built and are operating in the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries have turned out to have much better prospects (also in our country)."

Durisinova mentions in that context that "the A-1 no longer generates electricity but it continues to serve scientific purposes. There are still quite a few pending questions connected with the industrial use of atomic energy; a not unimportant question, for instance, is the solution of the problem of what to do with the equipment of the atomic powerplant when it was done its service--and every electric powerplant must suspend its operation after some time. Our A-1 offers the best conditions for such research because the experts there can deal with all the problems, for example those concerning decontamination, directly in a real facility and not merely with the aid of models in laboratories."

The article goes on to discuss the operation of the first two blocs of the V-1 powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, noting that "between 10 and 31 July the operation of the first bloc was halted because it was necessary to exchange one-third of the 112 fuel rods" as part of a cyclical exchange. In spite of that interruption, the V-1 powerplant fulfilled its annual production electricity plan of 3.3 million megawatt hours by 13 October, and will exceed the plan by 1 billion kilowatt hours by the end of the year, the paper points out.

In the concluding part of her article Durisinova discusses the construction of the V-2 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the construction site of which she inspected during her visit. She reports that "orginally that powerplant was to be an exact copy of its first-born sister" but adds that "there has been a change in the project." Even though the outward appearance of the V-2 will be "almost completely the same" as that of its predecessor, as Durisinova says, "in reality it will have a completely different type of reactor (reactor T-230, instead of the T-213 reactors operating in the V-1); a different, so-called 'barbotage' [barbotazni] system of security protection and a number of other technical details will also be different." The change in the project has caused a delay of "3 to 5 months," but the builders and the investors believe that they will put the first bloc of the V-2 nuclear powerplant on stream by 31 December 1982, as planned.

BRIEFS

SRV ENVOY APPOINTED--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has nominated Bohuslav Handl as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. At the same time, he recalled Vladimir Kubat in connection with the latter's being entrusted with other tasks. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80 LD]

FILM COOPERATION WITH SRV--Jiri Purs, central director of Czechoslovak Film, and Ha Xuan Truong, deputy minister of culture and information of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed on 19 November in Prague a protocol on cooperation between Czechoslovak film and the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information for the years 1981-83. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

DRUG ARREST--Premysl P., with two convictions behind him, has again landed in the hands of security workers; his use of a drug-preparation laboratory that he had set up in a Prague appartment is being investigated. [Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Nov 80 p 6 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON WALESA INTERVIEW WITH FRG PAPER

AU242300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Nov 80 p 5

[G.K. commentary: "Informative Confessions in an FRG Illustrated Magazine"--capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The man who now heads the Polish "Solidarity" organization is being featured in prominent places by the FRG mass media. He likes to give interviews to their representatives. He less willingly allows socialist journalists to ask him questions. When recently our Comrade Lipavsky of the Prague daily RUDE PRAVO was introduced to Walesa, he hardly deigned to give him a word or greeting. Walesa is ready for talks in a rush, however, whenever journalists are from the imperialist world. Therefore let us make use of the interview which he recently gave to an FRG illustrated magazine.

As is well known, the Polish population is struggling with serious supply problems. The FRG journalist asked Walesa about these, but as it seems, Walesa does not mind these problems and difficulties of the Polish people very much.

"WELL, THERE WILL SOON BE SUGAR AGAIN BECAUSE THE SUGARBEETS ARE BEING PROCESSED RIGHT NOW. THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF POTATOES EITHER BECAUSE ONLY A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF OUR POTATOES IS BEING USED DIRECTLY FOR FOOD. THE MAJOR PART IS BEING PROCESSED BY THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY. OUR SITUATION IS NOT THAT BAD. THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO SCARE US AND THUS SAYS THAT WE ARE SO BADLY OFF."

In vain one seeks in his statement for a word that reveals a feeling of responsibility for overcoming the situation. But he knows how to make wisecracks.

He was asked how Polish agriculture is to be brought into order. Does he need to think about that? He will hire people for that.

"WE COULD ASK SWITZERLAND OR SWEDEN TO HELP US IN AGRICULTURE. THEY WOULD THEN BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COPING WITH THAT PROBLEM. BUT IF THINGS REMAIN BAD NEVERTHELESS, WE SHALL ALSO STRIKE AGAINST THEM. THERE WILL BE A BOYCOTT AGAINST THESE COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD BECAUSE IT WILL BE CLEAR THEN THAT THEY ARE POOR FARMERS."

Well, that will be a triumph if Walesa proves to the entire world with a strike that the Swiss and Swedes are poor farmers. There only remains the question as to whether this will yield any potatoes.

And will Walesa set industry straight? There he has a startlingly simple plan which he disclosed to the conservative London DAILY TELEGRAPH. He pursued the objective of "making Poland into another Japan."

Let us assume he does not refer to the social system but only to the standard of technology and labor productivity. The "second Japan" would cost great efforts and labor, but he keeps quiet about that.

His wisecracks about raising the standard of living are rather fanciful and frothy. His language becomes precise when he speaks of organizing strikes in our neighboring socialist country. For that, he has a precise general staff plan.

"WE FIRST WANT TO STRIKE AGAINST THE CENTER AND ITS ENVIRONS, THAT IS WE ARE GOING TO WARSAW, THE HEART OF POLAND. IF THE AUTHORITIES FAIL TO RESPOND, WE STRIKE AGAINST THE NEXT REGION, PERHAPS GDANSK. IF THIS PRODUCES NO EFFECT, WE STRIKE AGAINST SILESIA, FOR EXAMPLE--AND SO ON THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. THERE CERTAINLY HAS NEVER BEEN SUCH A STRIKE IN ANY COUNTRY OF THE WORLD."

A marvelous strike, but since people under capitalism know how to calculate after all, the FRG man asks perplexed: And who pays for the loss of wages? Your trade union?

"NO. WHOEVER LOSES PAYS. AND THIS WILL MOST LIKELY BE THE GOVERNMENT."

One would like to push the question further: And where does the government get the money when Walesa orders a strike? But this most likely is asking too much.

Let the government pay, as a matter of fact--so he says--there is nothing that binds him to the Government of the Polish People's Republic. However, he has many friends.

What sort of friends? the man from the FRG asks.

"EVEN SUCH PEOPLE AS YOU. YOU ARE HELPING US, ARE YOU NOT? IT WOULD THEN BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL ORDER." A GENERAL ORDER? THE EXPRESSION IS VAGUE AS ARE OTHER PRODUCTS OF WALESA'S THINKING. BUT CERTAINLY IT IS NO SOCIALIST ORDER THAT HE WANTS TO ESTABLISH IN POLAND WITH FRG ASSISTANCE."

His friends in the West have given him money. "Rather much money," received from the FRG, he stated on FRG television. Naturally he also has to offer something to his friends in turn, that is good advice.

"WE HAVE VERY MANY FRIENDS, INCLUDING VERY RICH ONES, AND THESE FRIENDS MUST KNOW THEMSELVES HOW THEY CAN HELP US. EVEN THOUGH I HAVE NOT YET BEEN IN THOSE COUNTRIES I KNOW FULL WELL THAT THESE FRIENDS ARE RATHER RICH. THEIR WEALTH, AS A MATTER OF FACT, SOMETIMES MAKES THEM FORGET THAT THEY MUST BE ON THE ALERT AS FAR AS INTERNATIONAL POLICY IS CONCERNED. IF THEY ARE NOT ATTENTIVE THEY WILL LOSE THEIR WEALTH AND ALL THE OTHER THINGS AS WELL. THEN IT WILL BE TOO LATE FOR ANY SOLUTIONS. SOLZHENITSYN WROTE ABOUT THIS, I COMPLETELY AGREE WITH HIM."

It will be remembered that Solzhenitsyn is one of the most rabid enemies of anything Soviet, and a hater of communists. He even vilifies the United States for any step toward peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. So we now have a political confession from Walesa: Anticommunism and hostility to detente. His other friends fit into this picture, for example, the Italian MSI fascist organization with which he has expressly professed his "solidarity."

True, he states on occasion that he is nonpolitical and does not make any policy with his trade union. But he does not stand by this tactical position. "ONCE I AM IN THE GOVERNMENT..." he says in one place. This would be a political position then.

Already today he has his political advisers. One hears over and over that he confers with Jacek Kuron, representative of that KOR organization which the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI placed at the head of its list of antisocialist groups.

But Walesa regards all this as only the beginning. "IT IS NOT SO MUCH, AFTER ALL, WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED. THIS IS WHY I AM NOT ALL THAT SATISFIED. NORMALLY MY APPETITE IS GREATER." The FRG model interests him particularly. He wants to go there when he has time and study it....

SED JOURNAL REPORTS WESTERN RADIO 'INFLAMMATORY' BROADCASTS

LD251036 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] East Berlin, 25 Nov (DPA)--The SED has further stepped up its attacks on reporting by Western radio and television stations, particularly regarding the situation in Poland. The latest issue of NEUER WEG, the journal for party officials, states that the amount of "inflammatory broadcasting to socialist and other progressive states" is constantly being increased. It says that the "ideological war," which is being conducted as a combined operation, is increasingly becoming "a main component in the integrated anticommunist strategy of the reactionary imperialist forces against the socialist community of states and against the revolutionary world process."

In this connection "the foreign, above all FRG reactionaries" are accused of interference in Poland's "social relations." Stations such as the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, Deutschlandfunk and West German television, "in a particularly intensified form and under pressure from the enemies of detente," have recently been implementing, in an open or veiled form, a concept "aimed at distrubing and destroying the process of detente and at counterrevolutionary subversion."

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION MEETS WITH SUHARTO IN JAKARTA

LD250020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Nov (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber delegation, headed by People's Chamber Deputy President Gerald Goetting, which is visiting Indonesia, was received by President Suharto today for a friendly talk. The GDR representatives conveyed greetings to the Indonesian head of state from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR, Council of State, which were most cordially reciprocated by Suharto.

President Suharto expressed his satisfaction at the cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries and described it as useful for the deepening of relations between the two states and peoples.

The GDR deputies explained the work of the People's Chamber and the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. President Suharto underlined Indonesia's basic interest in strengthening peace and security in the world. He said that his country was actively involved in the search for steps that would halt the arms race and lead to disarmament. He also expressed the hope that relations between Indonesia and the GDR would be further expanded in all fields.

Following the talk with the Indonesian president, the deputies met the leaders of the Indonesian Parliament. They were also received for an exchange of views by the Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, which consisted in explaining the principles of the foreign policy of the two countries. Gerald Goetting also had a meeting with the minister of religion, Ratu Prawiranegara Alamsyah.

The day ended with an official dinner given for the guests from the GDR by the leaders of the Indonesian Parliament.

WALDE MEETS WITH DKP DELEGATION IN COTTBUS

LD211340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Cottbus, 21 Nov (ADN)--A DKP delegation which at present is visiting the Cottbus Bezirk was today received by Werner Walde, candidate SED Politburo member and first secretary of the party Bezirk executive.

During the cordial meeting he briefed the guests on the Bezirk's activities in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He drew attention to the special responsibility of the coal and energy sector for the necessary increase in the GDR's production.

Ludwig Mueller, Presidium member and secretary of the DKP Executive, emphasized that during its stay the delegation had been able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the SED's experiences. Numerous meetings with working people in the gas combine, Schwarze Pumpe, in the lignite combine, Welzow, and with the mayor and people's representatives of the Bezirk's chief town also contributed toward this.

Ludwig Mueller spoke about the struggle waged by the communists in the FRG for peace, security, disarmament and social progress, as well as about the preparations for the Sixth DKP Congress in May 1981.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS TO BORDER TROOPS

LD241456 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the GDR's Border Troops, Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today presented awards to meritorious generals, officers and cadets. The title "meritorious member of the Border Troops" and the "combat order for services to people and country" honor outstanding achievements and exemplary duty in the reliable protection of the GDR's state border. Army General Heinz Hoffmann emphasized that the recipients had substantially helped to ensure that SED policy, which is directed at the well-being of the people, is being realized in conditions of peace by the workers.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE DENOUNCES NATO

AU211147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Christian Peace Conference [CFK] in the GDR on Tuesday emphatically denounced the confrontation policy of the NATO powers, and once more underscored the responsibility for peace of churches and Christians. It reaffirmed its protest against the NATO arms decision of December 1979 "for which leading FRG quarters bear a particular responsibility." In the conference's opinion, the negotiation offers of the Warsaw Pact member states of this May and the negotiation offers of the Soviet Union at the United Nations point out the roads to decrease the danger of war. In a document by more than 150 CFK staffworkers and guests, it is stressed that "a lasting peace in Europe is possible only if all states are absolutely equal and equally respected, something which requires the long overdue recognition of GDR citizenship." The conference adopted a "letter to our fellow Christians in the FRG."

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS ISSUE OF GDR CITIZENSHIP

AU231410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "International Law Requires Recognition of GDR Citizenship: State and Legal Scientists Continue Conference"]

[Text] Potsdam (ADN)--By not recognizing GDR citizenship the FRG violates unequivocal international law provisions. This was underscored by international law expert Prof Dr Harry Wuensche in Kleinmachnow near Potsdam at the scientific conference on the role of the state and law in the developed socialist society which continued on Wednesday with deliberations in five work groups. Prof Dr Wuensche pointed to the obligations undertaken by the FRG in the Basic Treaty of 21 December 1972. Section 2 clearly states that the GDR and the FRG let themselves be guided by the aims and principles of the UN Charter, "particularly those of the sovereign equality of states, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right to self-determination, the assertion of human rights and nondiscrimination."

Prof Wuensche went on to say that the aggressive concept of ruling FRG quarters had been particularly expressed in a verdict of the Federal Constitutional Court of 31 July 1973. Its "conglomerate of revanchist demands" among other things violates section 27 of the Vienna Convention under which no party to an international law treaty may cite domestic law. "Therefore, should provisions of the Constitution conflict with international law obligations assumed by the FRG, the pertinent domestic law provisions must be brought into agreement with international law," the speaker noted. A total of 100 amendments have been enacted in the interest of the ruling quarters since 1949. International law relations exist between all member states as a result of their membership in UN organizations, he said.

SOVIET REFERENCE TO RAIL STRIKE, DEFENSE INTERESTS NOTED

LD242055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] In its report from Warsaw on the railroad warning strike, TASS quotes an opinion that this kind of a strike could hit at national interests and the interests of national defense, as well as distrub the trainsit rail links through Polish territory.

DISPUTE BETWEEN OLD RAILROAD UNION, SOLIDARITY CONTINUES

Government Spokesman on Demands

LD222142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The government press spokesman, Jozef Barecki, appeared on the television news this evening. He spoke of the problems connected with implementing the railroad worker's demands.

He stated that, from July to September, the government had instituted--as in other sectors of the economy--pay raises for employees of the Polish State railroads. The introduction of the last installment of the pay raises for railroad employees amounting to Z190 was scheduled for 1 October. Unfortunately, that pay raise was not implemented, as a result of a lack of a common view on the part of the unions to which railroad workers belong regarding its allocation to the workers.

Two variant solutions emerged in the matter: one was proposed on 17 October by the District Commission of the Silesian District Directorate of the Polish State Railroads and was accepted by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Railroad Workers; and the second was worked out on the basis of the 31 October agreement concluded with the striking railroad workers in the locomotive shed in Wroclaw.

The specific form of the second solution was made at a working meeting on 10 and 11 November of representatives of the Ministry of Transportation with representatives of the Interdistrict Consultative Commission of Railroad Workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity in Gdansk.

The Ministry of Transportation published both solutions in the SYGNALY weekly and, at the same time, proposed to both unions and to the Silesian District Commission that they should meet and arrive at a uniform view regarding the principles of dividing the sum earmarked for the pay raises.

Unfortunately, the Solidarity representatives did not agree to a meeting and proclaimed a warning strike by the Polish State Railroads. In connection with this, Jozef Barecki stated, I have been authorized to convey the following government view: The government desires consistently to observe the concluded agreements and does so in its activity. There are, however, frequent cases where the demands put forward by the trade union organizations and the commissions, which represent the same groups, are at odds on some issues. This is how the situation evolved in the railroad worker's professional group. The government is ready to introduce any principle for implementing railroad workers' pay raises, but it must have an agreed position on the matter from the railroad workers themselves. In the government's opinion, the discrepancies which have arisen over the way the pay raises for railroad workers are allocated do not authorize their solution by means of a strike. The issue was tackled today by the chairman of the government commission, Minister Andrzej Jedynak, in a conversation with the chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa and his deputy, Andrzej Gwiazda.

In this situation, the government appeals to the representatives of the Interdistrict Consultative Commission of Railroad workers of the NSZZ Solidarity to change the stand they have taken and to enter into talks which would enable the rapid removal of the remaining discrepancies, in the interest of the railroad workers themselves and in the best interests of the country.

Unions' Agreement to Talks

LD232228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The statement made in yesterday's TV news by the government press spokesman, in which the government addressed an appeal to the sides representing the PKP [Polish State Railroads] workforces urging them to arrive at a mutual agreement on questions pertaining to the mode of implementation of the railroad workers' demands, has met with a speedy reaction.

The Interdistrict Consultative Committee of railroad workers of Solidarity, meeting in Wroclaw, has announced its agreement to talks with representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Transportation in the presence of the delegates of the central board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Railroad Workers and the Silesian commission, but only as observers.

Talks designed to fix the time and venue of the meeting are still in progress.

Talks 25 November

LD251112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Wroclaw]

[Text] There has been another short break in the talks which are being held in the locomotive depot at Wroclaw. Both sides, the government commission headed by Czeslaw Goscilowicz, vice minister of transportation, and the representatives of the Railroad workers, are using this short break to hold consultations on the fourth version for allocating the sums earmarked for wage increases.

The tiredness resulting from the talks, which have been going on to all intents and purposes since yesterday at 1800 and which are to be resumed again, can be clearly felt. Both sides stress that these talks will continue until there is a positive outcome.

But if the sides do not achieve quick agreement, the second phases of the protest strike will begin today. This will last from 1000 to 1400 and will embrace high-speed urban railroad transport in Gdansk and the Warsaw access railroads.

Situation Deteriorates

LD241936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Polish Railroad situation has deteriorated. Protest actions are being undertaken as well as strikes. Today two railroad lines, in Gdansk and Warsaw, were idle for 2 hours. There are disruptions in links between Railroad stations. This is caused by the lack of agreement between the trade unions.

The disagreements pertain to the allocation of sums earmarked for pay increases for railroad workers. The Solidarity trade unionists do not want to take into consideration the stand of the industrial union of railroad workers. Representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and all the unions representing the railroad workers should sit down at the same table so that an agreement can be worked out. It depends on the formulation of a common stand for the entire trade union movement.

Railroads carry passengers and freight. They are also international transit lines, the operation of which is regulated by international agreements.

Government Official on Consequences

LD242012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] On 22 November the Interdistrict Consultative Commission of the Solidarity Railroad Workers meeting in Wroclaw sent to strike committees throughout the Polish State Railroads [PKP] system a telegram recommending that all workforces report for work in civilian clothes until further notice.

Here is Alfred (Popielowski), deputy director of the Directorate of Rail Traffic of the Ministry of Transportation.

[Begin recording] I should like to remind you that the requirement for railroad workers on duty to appear in a regulation uniform is based on very important questions of traffic safety, service for passengers and concern for the safety of the railroad assets and public property entrusted to the railroad workers' care.

The conduct of operations by a PKP train dispatcher out of uniform introduces a state of dangerous disorientation for the train crews, creating among other things, conditions for errors and even deliberate abuses, which may have dangerous consequences. The disorientation of passengers with regard to the prerogatives of the train crew, for instance ticket collectors, may cause further complications.

In addition, there is the danger that unauthorized persons might trespass on railroad property which would be dangerous to the public. Such trespassing might also lead to compromising railroad secrets. The access of unauthorized persons to railroad communications would create conditions in which disruptions in PKP operations could be caused by reckless or irresponsible use of the communications. This could produce catastrophic consequences.

This is why I want to draw your attention once more to the fact that maintaining strict discipline on every post and on every job is imperative. Infringement of the fundamental precepts of service discipline can bring about incalculable consequences of a local, or even of a general, social nature. [end recording]

Pomorze Workers' Protest

LD241634 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The protest action of the workers of the Pomorze regional board of the Polish State Railroads continues. Flags are flying over trains, railroad stations and administrative buildings. At midnight last night many railroad workers reported to work in civilian clothes with white and red armbands on their sleeves. In the Szczecin Voivodship all rail links are working without any disruptions.

Commentary Urges Prudence

LD242252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Commentary by Warsaw Radio editor Janusz Bialasik]

[Text] Today trains were halted for 2 hours between 1000 and 1200, on the Warsaw-Grodzisk-Gdansk branch line. A considerable number of railroad workers refused to wear uniforms as required by the railroad service and without which it is impossible to tell who is supposed to give orders. Many links in the railroad service and all of those directly concerned with traffic safety are in the hands of strikers and there is a real danger that the line between the right to strike and a state of affairs approaching anarchy can possibly disappear, the strikers' intentions notwithstanding.

This is the result of the stand taken by the Interdistrict Consultative Commission [MKP] of Railroad Workers at the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity last Thursday.

This stand was the result of the publication in the 19 November railroad journal SYGNALY [SIGNALS] of two versions of how the last installment of the amount allocated for railroad workers' pay raises would be distributed. The two versions have their source in the fact that in mid-October the Ministry of Transportation fixed the principles governing the pay raises with the District Commission of the Silesian Directorate of Railroads, and with the industrial Trade Union of Railroad Workers; and later, on 31 October the government commission signed in Wroclaw a separate agreement with the MKP of Railroad Workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. Solidarity railroad workers believe that in the matter of distribution of the increase--and in both cases the total sum is the same--only the agreement conlcuded with Solidarity can apply to the railroads and railroad workers nationally because it was conlcuded later and because in this way it canceled all previous agreements.

Hence, in Wroclaw where the MKP of Railroad Workers-members of Solidarity is meeting and where representatives of the Ministry of Transportation have also arrived, Solidarity was ready to allow the representatives of the industrial trade union to take part in talks only as observers. How can we in this situation find a common stand on the question of distribution of increases, which the government would welcome with relief. Today we have been listening all day to the news from Wroclaw. We listened all the more keenly after 1200 when the strike on the Warsaw-Gdansk branch line became a fact.

Not until evening did we receive the news that the talks have been resumed. So much for the history and information on this issue today.

Two very bitter thoughts come to mind: the first about the toil--let us hope it will not be beyond our strength--required to transform the idea of democracy into an everyday fact. Democracy means very much more than just the right to a voice and the right to make a decision. It also means responsibility, prudence and commonsense; frequently the quality of refraining from the use of one's undoubted power; and respect for others. Nine people can always outvote one. But democracy dies a natural death as soon as the nine tell the tenth: "You are only one and therefore your opinion doesn't count."

The second thought which perturbs my mind ever more stubbornly--I will call a spade a spade--I do not understand and I do not even want to analyze the rights and wrongs of the two sides. On the other hand, I do know, because I am a citizen of this country, where the pursuit of one's rights at all costs can lead.

We are becoming a country more and more at loggerheads and the ability to cope with our own affairs by ourselves is certainly not becoming more credible. In fact, we have before us a great opportunity for the year 1980 to become one of the good dates in our history. It seems that so little is required to achieve this, to have prudence prevail over lack of reason, to have commonsense prevail over obstinacy. [Words indistinct]

The conditions for us not to miss the great opportunity provided by the year 1980 are difficult but at the same time extremely simple.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE: SEIZED SOLIDARITY DOCUMENT SECRET

LD242102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Today, at the end of the first shift, the workforce of the main assembly section of the Ursus mechanical works decided to go on strike because of the arrest of Jan Narozniak, a member of the printing section of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity of the Masowsze region.

On 22 November a document was seized at the union's office in Warsaw entitled "Guidelines of Prosecution of Participants in Illegal Antisocialist Activities."

As a result, Jan Narozniak was detained. According to the NSZZ Solidarity of Masowsze region, the document in question does not contain any information which constitutes state secrets but, on the other hand, it directly threatens the activity of the union.

According to information released by a representative of the Prosecutor's Office who today went to the Ursus works and met representatives of the administrative and political leadership there, the interpretation of the whole incident is as follows:

The document in question does not mention the activity of the NSZZ Solidarity which is a legal organization. Within the scope of understanding of the penal code, the document in question does contain a state secret and this is expressed by article 120 paragraph 15 of the code, which reads: A state secret is a piece of information, disclosure of which to persons not entitled to know about it can cause damage to the security or other important economic or political interests of the People's Republic of Poland. The document in question contains, inter alia, information on activities which are being undertaken, or about to be undertaken, by prosecution organs against persons conducting criminal activities which threaten the state. Therefore, there can be no doubt whatsoever that its content is covered by the provisions on state secrets. Its infringement is a crime under article 260 of the penal code.

Prosecutor's Press Conference

LD250944 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP)--As the Ministry of Internal Affairs informed earlier, a search was made at the duplicating room of the Free and Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarnosc, Mazowsze region, in Szpitalna Street in Warsaw. It was discovered during the search that a classified document was duplicated there.

Details of the case were disclosed at a press conference at the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor today.

Present at the search for the classified document was the chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarnosc, Mazowsze region, Zbigniew Bujak. As a result of the search, which was confined to the duplicating room, the document and the ready copies were found. The duplicating machine was operated by Jan Narozniak, who on Friday was charged with committing a crime on power of article 260, section 1 of the criminal code. The source of the "leak" was discovered in the investigation. Piotr Sapelo, a workman in the duplicating centre of the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office was arrested.

The document of the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office contained an evaluation of the activity of anti-socialist groups in our country, including the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland, the KOR Self-Defence Committee, and the ROPCO Movement for the Defence of Human and Citizen's Rights. The document carries no reference to the activity of Solidarnosc, which is a legal organization. The document contains information on the activities of the security service in relation to the matters it concerns and their effects.

It was stated during the press conference that the document contains information which in the interpretation of the criminal code is state secret.

This morning a group of four people from Solidarnosc Mazows region with Seweryn Jaworski called at the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. Jaworski demanded that Jan Narozniak be released, saying that the arrest of Narozniak and the search were aimed against the new trade union organization. According to the representatives of Solidarnosc, Narozniak, as an operative worker must not bear the responsibility, and the contentious document should not be classified, but made public.

The representatives of Solidarnosc announced that if Nardzniak is not released by Monday 12 o'clock noon, a strike will begin at the Ursus tractor factory, at the same time, the representatives of Solidarnosc demanded that Leszek Moczulski, whose case is investigated, and three other people charged with an offence described in article 276, section 1 of the criminal code be released from arrest.

The representatives of Solidarnosc Mozowsze region were informed about the charge against Jan Parozniak and told that the decision to arrest him and the other people whose release they demanded will not be repealed. They were also reminded about the rights of arrested people.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL BELIEVES TIME OF CONFRONTATION PAST

LD240929 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Nov 80 p 8

[Stein Savik report on interview with Solidarity Presidium member Wojchiech Gruszeski: "Solidarity Wants Negotiations; The Time of Confrontation Is Past"]

[Text] Gdansk, 19 Nov--There is an atmosphere of sober satisfaction and purposefulness at the Morski Hotel in Gdansk, the busy headquarters of Poland's independent trade union movement. "We think the time of confrontation is behind us," said Wojchiech Gruszeski, member of Solidarity's Presidium, the trade union movement's highest body.

"The time has now come for negotiations and agreements with the government," Gruszeski said. "Solidarity does not want any more strikes. We think we can achieve our goals through negotiations, besides which the government is not likely to allow clashes of interest to lead to strikes," he added, "if for no other reason than experience shows that general strikes can easily lead to the fall of the top leaders."

Like Presidium leader Lech Walesa, the workers movement's hero, Gruszeski said that Solidarity is against "wildcat" strikes. "But there are conflicts we do not control," he said, in connection with an action in the town of Jastrezebie, [as published] in Poland's coal district. Here a hunger strike is going on. "We have not given our consent to this action or to other forms of stoppages, even though we try to help where we can. Solidarity has great power, but we cannot use it continuously."

But "illegal" actions by impatient workers in individual Polish towns are a problem for Solidarity's leaders. Lech Walesa left on Tuesday for the port of Szczeczin, where he will lead a meeting of Solidarity's "Coordination Committee." The committee comprises representatives from Poland's different districts and the main problem here is expected to be the illegal actions. It is well known that there are also moderate and radical forces within Solidarity's leadership. After the legal recognition of Solidarity a week ago, the organization considers itself to be a "social parter" in the Polish state. "I cannot say what happened at the two meetings between Walesa and party leader Kania in Warsaw a few days ago," Gruszeski said, "but Walesa has made it quite clear that Solidarity will cooperate with the government only if our organization is not hindered in its activities; in other words, a concordat, an agreement with clear conditions. We intend to respect our responsibility."

Gruszeski, who is a chemical researcher at Gdansk University, is "the intellectual brain" among Solidarity's top leaders. He is an optimist concerning the future of the independent movement. "The main problem is obviously that Solidarity is a unique phenomenon, not only in Eastern Europe but in the whole world, and we will have to get used to this: We cannot join any international association, either in the East or with other states," he said. "But we want contacts, and have already had visits from many countries, including the Scandinavian nations. A trade union delegation from the communist CGT of France has been here.

"Our special position must be accepted in the same way it is accepted in Poland. We are waiting for contacts with East European trade unions, but they are obviously afraid."

The possibility of foreign interference, including such interference in its most dramatic form, seems to be a topic that has been thoroughly debated at the Morski Hotel. "We do not allow ourselves to be influenced by outside pressure," people say in private conversations. "This threat has been used before, and we think it has been used up."

Gruszeski admits the situation inside Poland's trade unions is still confused, but said this is merely a transitional phase, "According to current reports, Solidarity has between 8 and 10 million members among the 12 million Polish workers. The old state trade union association has practically disappeared; what is left of their members comprises 1 percent of the workers," he said.

"But 10 percent still belong to more or less independent associations outside Solidarity, which were registered independently when this became possible after the autumn strikes. I believe as time goes on they will join us," he said, "for they are discovering that alone they cannot solve their problems with the authorities."

Gruszeski thinks negotiations between Solidarity and the government will now take place in a more "normal and peaceful time." "We are perfectly aware that there are still political extremists within the party and the government," Gruszeski also said. "Before, they thought they could break Solidarity, but they have been wrong. This is why there have been so many changes, and they are still going on," he added; pointing out that the local party chief in Warsaw, among others, was replaced on Monday. "Other changes are unavoidable for the reforms the workers are demanding are obviously unacceptable to the old elements in the party," he said.

Thus there was a certain amount of confusion in the town of Czestochowa in southern Poland, where a government commission from Warsaw has been trying to solve a conflict between the trade unions and local leaders. Reports from the town indicate that the governor has tendered his resignation, but that he has not yet stepped down.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES SEJM AGENDA 14 NOVEMBER

WA251101 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Sejm Presidium decided to convene the seventh session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 20 November 1980.

The meeting will begin at 10.

The following agenda is scheduled:

--Information by the government on the current situation in agriculture and aims in the area of the food economy;

--Report of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the draft law on the date for completing the people's councilors' terms and also of the members of the misdemeanor courts;

--Report of the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection and also of the Commission for Legislative Work on the decree dated 25 August 1980 changing the law on the Supreme Administrative Court (NSA) as well as on the change of the Administrative Procedures Code (KPA) (DZIENNIK USTAW No 19, Item 68);

--Draft of the Sejm resolution on the changing of the by-laws of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic;

--Election of the Commission for Complaints and Recommendations as well as changes in the composition of the Sejm commissions;

--Interpellations and deputies' questions.

MINISTERS, OFFICIALS SPEAK AT 21 NOVEMBER SEJM SESSION

Kopec on Railroad Workers' Protest

LD220352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Speech by Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic at the 21 November session of the Sejm--recorded]

[Text] After concluding many strikes and signing agreements for the government we finished with the appeal: "We are stopping the strikes, we are beginning to catch up with the backlog and we are launching normal work". If I may add to this, and I have some right to do so because I participated in many accords of this kind, we concluded them in a serious and responsible atmosphere, frequently by singing the national anthem or the Internationale. We are fully entitled to insist that these accords are put into effect by both sides. Today Citizen Deputy Adamski asked, and I quote: How can the government function as well as solve a number of current problems if the premier is engaged in dealing with trade union matters and deputy premiers go out into the country and conduct talks, while ministers are also distracted from their work? Here I would like to say that a large proportion of the economic administration bureaucracy, deputy ministers, directors of associations and factory managers are today dealing with the elimination of social conflicts. I also wish to say with full responsibility that I cannot see any other possible way of solving these tensions than through talks. There is no other way possible to establish contact between the renewal movement and the people's authorities, than through talks. I took part in talks with miners, foundry workers, power station workers, construction workers and railroad workers. Since I have referred to a large section of workers--the railroad workers--I would like to say a few words on this subject.

On 17 October the Minister of Communications signed in Katowice an accord with a group of 170 railroad enterprises settling the demands and wage claims that had been submitted. On 28 October the Minister of Communications initialled the accord with the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Railroad Workers, approaching the problems involved, including the problem of wages, with great concern. On 29 October an accord was signed between the NSZZ of Railroad Workers Solidarity and the ministry. The accord was accepted by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In this way we put an end to a hunger strike which had lasted for many days. Speaking at the time to the representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of Railroad Workers I asked one question: Is it proper to use this kind of pressure with regard to the government, and not just with regard to the government, but with regard to other social strata, because today the victory claimed by one social group or one profession automatically places other professional groups in a worse material situation? Our duty as a government is to share justly the modest resources which are available to us today. And I ask the question: Is it possible to place on one side of the scales the dignity of man and on the other, money? This question has remained unanswered to this day.

On the basis of the principles of the law and of the good customs which prevail in our country the government accepted all the accords concluded. We are creating conditions for the full implemencation of these agreements. I do not hide the fact that this is difficult for many reasons because in the difficult profession of the railroad workers many problems had been building up.

But a program for their solution has been drawn up. A program of solving material conditions and the dignity of railroad workers are contained in those same accords.

One must feel surprised therefore by the latest action of the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers in Gdansk, who have informed us that in view of the fact that the Ministry of Communications has suddenly ceased to implement the agreement reached with them they are compelled to announce at once a warning strike from 20 November. In addition they say in justification that the officials of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers act in an aggressive manner towards the Solidarity Union. A telex message which I have received contained information that if the wage problems are not settled in accordance with the agreement then, independent of the warning strike, a railway strike is being planned for 24 November. It is impermissible that the same telex message should inform the government that the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity will take over the supervision of the activities of many units of the Polish State Railroads.

What is the situation today? The protest action of the railroad workers continues almost throughout the country. Elements of the NSZZ Solidarity are being transformed into strike committees. Buildings of the Polish State Railroads and railroad stations are bedecked with flags. Many railroad workers have put on white and red armbands as a sign of protest. Propaganda slogans are being proclaimed and railroad station loudspeakers broadcast communiques about the demands put forward by railroad workers. In many enterprises of the Polish State Railroads preparations have been underway for a strike on 24 November. The government is undertaking the role of the negotiator in the talks between individual trade unions. Nevertheless I am of the opinion that various methods of pressure including moral and psychological ones, surprise moves and, on many occasions, even blackmail should not be used. Against whom (?is this all directed)?

I wish to state that they, with full responsibility, inflame public opinion, wreck the already shaky rhythm of production and, as a consequence, turn against working people. Strikes, both warning and others in the railroad system where there are specific methods of work, where particular responsibility and cooperation between people are necessary, where passenger safety is a must, create tension that is quite impermissible, because it may entail very bad consequences. It also affects the economy. I wish to inform the citizen-deputies that we have earmarked 250,000 tons of coal for the municipal economy this winter to better heat our apartments, clubs, cultural facilities and places of creative work. Coal stocks at power stations are low. Kozienice station can last 2 to 3 days. Yesterday 400 megawatts were idle at Kozienice to save coal for an even more difficult period.

Creation of tension in this situation in railroad transportation and in the face of the forthcoming winter and impending cold weather constitute forms of impermissible pressure. I am of the opinion that beginning a strike in such a sensitive sector of the national economy as the railroads can take place only according to one's own conscience and responsibility. Despite the fact that we have announced that we want to implement all three agreements and that we will implement them, despite the fact that tension has arisen in this situation, we are ready even today, to commence talks with the National Coordinating Commission of Railroad Workers.

May it please the Sejm, it is so much easier to speak of long-term strategic matters pertaining to solving the conflict that has arisen in our country. It is so much more difficult, though, to solve tensions in society today and tomorrow if they can be solved the day after tomorrow. But I wish to inform you that it is today that we have many of them in our country. Let me give you an example: A group of workers, some 15 of them, I think, arrived at the Association of Mining Construction on 12 November and stayed there ever since, demanding the unconditional start of construction of the K-3 mine in the Lublin basin, the estimated cost of which is no trifle: Z12,000 million.

On the one hand we try to narrow down the investments front, to change the structure of investment spending, to earmark bigger sums to feed the nation, for housing construction, market production, public services. On the other hand we have a group of persons occupying the association and demanding a decision. All the other demands that have been put forward have been solved.

However, as far as this issue is concerned, we have taken an unequivocal stance: We will not start work on the K-3 mine. We shall spend the resources at our disposal on the K-1 mine, the first one, in order that we may have greatest possible coal extraction results next year.

Another very serious public tension is connected with those who work for the association of sugar refining industry in Polish sugar refineries. I would like to say that the workforces of all Polish sugar refineries understand the difficult economic situation of our state: lower harvests, lower beet quality, lower sugar content, and troubles due to weather and transportation. We have not had any serious disruptions or stoppages at work. Nevertheless, this danger has now been with us for several days already, because in Purszcz Gadnaksi there is a group of 48 or 50 young people, not directly involved in production, who are demanding higher wages for the refinery's workers, higher than provided for in the government program. They are organizing, from time to time, various public actions in refineries. Demands were made yesterday to stop work at some lower Silesian refineries. Workforces did not do this. We can solve grand matters and solve them we will. However, a condition for this is the need for calm work every day--not tomorrow--but today.

Everyone must create a front of action, a front of good work at his work place, where his job is. The sum total of these little actions will yield the intended effect which all of us want today.

Warsaw Military Commander Speaks

LD212350 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Speech by Wlodzimierz Oliwa, deputy of the Polish People's Republic Sejm and commander of the Warsaw Military District, at the 21 November session of the Sejm--recorded]

[Text] The feeling of responsibility for a peaceful and secure nation results in the fact that today, just as throughout the whole 37-year history of the Polish People's Army, our soldiers unfailingly carry out the tasks set for the armed forces. The state of combat readiness and discipline is being maintained at the proper levels. The training process is continuing. The program for ideological and civic upbringing is being implemented consistently. These actions have born fruit: The army is highly efficient, there is ideological and moral cohesion within the ranks of the soldiers and the attitude toward the duties of daily service and work is the correct one.

The armed forces combine the constitutional duty of safeguarding the country's defense capability with carrying out many important, often very urgent and accumulated production researches in agriculture and industry, in construction and transportation. This is a practice which took root many years ago. It is encountered solely among armies of people's states, armies which prove their peaceful orientation beyond a doubt by their active participation in socialist construction of their countries.

In the current, extraordinarily difficult economic situation, our army is doing all it can--and will continue to do so--to carry out its task in a most cost-conscious way, to manage well in order to reinforce the opinion that it is a good manager.

Renewal of life in our country and, in particular, the development of socialist democracy are understood in the armed forces as a process of overcoming what is bad and what runs counter to our socialist ideology, a process which, in effect, should yield great benefits for our nation, facilitating a strengthening of the Polish People's Republic.

It is precisely with this purpose in mind that the army sincerely favors the bilateral and unequivocal implementation of the agreements signed in August, supporting all that serves to bring the crisis to a halt, to resume the normal rhythm of work and public life. This is a fundamental condition and essential platform for this process of renewal--this is the path that leads to prosperity and development for socialist Poland.

We understand that time is needed for mutual confidence to be established, for solving a number of existing problems. However, this time cannot continue to be a time of crisis reflected, as it has been so far, in the weakening of social discipline, in various tensions disruptions of production and lower labor productivity.

We soldiers are particularly concerned that this phenomenon also has a bearing upon certain sections of a particularly sensitive field: the defense industry. This creates problems in producing and overhauling military equipment and in supplying spare parts to units, and weakens the material and technological base of the army's combat readiness. It also has a negative influence on the cooperation links between the allies, on mutual supplies within the Warsaw Pact framework. Thus it may jeopardize our partnership, our coalition credibility, and yield negative consequences for our own and the joint socialist defensive capability.

In this context it is impossible not to emphasize that over the past period strikes have taken place in a number of defense industry enterprises, too. Citizen-deputies, I do not have to add that this gives rise not only to concern, but also to alarm and protests.

Nowhere in the world will you find a country in whch the defense industry is not under particular protection. This is a principle respected by all political forces in all states, irrespective of their social systems. Matters cannot be different in our country either. I think they will not be different.

However, citizen-deputies, there also exist other matters: There exist forces which, no matter what name they bestow upon themselves, are, in essence, opposed to socialism and hostile to it. They operate actively. I would not like to dwell here on cases of extreme elements coming to life again, cases of various corpses from old, nighmarish times. Leaflets such as these, [presumably showing leaflets to the Sejm], bearing the sign of the nationalist Ukrainian trident [symbol of the Petlura government] or bearing the swastika, produced by some kind of movement from the free city of Gdansk, illustrate their activities. It is not difficult to imagine the gleeful joy they bring about for all kinds of revisionists and revanchists of all hues, opponents of our just borders and enemies of our nation. These cases, naturally, are in a class by themselves like, caricuatures, I would say.

Setting up a distribution system, something which, after all, is not an isolated case, as well as public voicing of various instigatory, retrograde or downright seditious slogans and appeals, distribution of materials which indirectly or directly strike at the foundations of the people's state, plan on dismantling our system, strike at our alliances, particularly with the Soviet Union, cemented by the blood of hundreds of thousands of fallen Polish and Soviet soldiers--all this is even more alarming.

After all no one who thinks realistically and patriotically can deny that facts such as these violate the fundamental credo of our foreign policy and run counter to the Polish reason of state and to the fundamental principle of our independence which is indissolubly linked with socialism.

That is why I as a soldier ask to be allowed to express the conviction that our society and all its constructive forces will reject and actively oppose any and all initiatives which harm the national interests of us Poles. [applause]

Deputy on Antisocialist Solidarity Groups

LD212304 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Speech by Janusz Brych, deputy of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, at the 21 November session of the Sejm--recorded]

[Text] Citizen-speaker, citizen-deputies, the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie is the focus of attention of wide masses of citizens of our country.

Our party stands for the full implementation of the signed social agreements. The resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenum of the Central Committee expressed this. It is also reflected by the daily activity of all party links.

The information presented by Citizen Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, points out that the government is honestly and consistently implementing the conclusions resulting from the signed agreements. The changes which we are witnessing have led to the formation of three independent trends in the trade union movement. They are represented by the renewed industrial trade unions, the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, and other industrial or professional independent trade unions.

Treating the NSZZ as an organization standing on a socialist basis, one must be aware that there are in it also groups which, despite the signed social contract, wish to transform Solidarity into a tool of struggle against the socialist authority in Poland. These groups, known for years for their opposition activities, are indiscriminate in the choice of means and are attacking the foundations of the socialist system.

It is well understood that nobody who has socialist renewal at heart can abandon the political struggle against trends and actions aimed against the foundations of the system. It is also obvious that the state authorities cannot remain indifferent.

We have no prejudices or old resentments toward anybody. We express the hope that while associating with the working class, many people may and must experience changes of awareness and attitudes. We should be without prejudice toward everybody who joins the stream of constructive actions. The party has a sympathetic and open attitude toward the whole trade union movement. The mutual relations between party and trade unions should be shaped on the principles of dialogue and cooperation and should embrace all the major problems of the country's and workforces' existence, in particular overcoming the crisis and creating conditions for a further consolidation of socialist social relations, free from any deformities.

Citizen-deputies, an important sphere for realizing the renewal process is the development of self-government at all levels, in industrial works, in agriculture and the cooperative system, wherever it is possible. One must see in this a process consolidating those principles of socialism which influence the strength of the state, the commitment of the people, the growth of their influence in solving the country's affairs, and the possibilities of assessment and control.

Our party supports these changes and creates conditions for them because they favor the development of socialist democracy and the satisfaction of social needs. We wish to cooperate in the renewal of our existence with all who are convinced that the only way to fulfill the expectations of the working people is to strengthen the socialist state through the utilization of national assets, the widening of democracy, the growth of responsibility and the restitution of order.

This is why the establishment of a proper legal framework for the changes is an exceptionally essential task, which constitutes the subject and condition for the implementation of the agreements as well. What matters is the speeding up of work on the law of workers self-government, the law on trade unions and amendments in the labor code. What matters also is the elaboration by the trade union movement of a platform of coordinated cooperation. Independence and self-government should not be an obstacle to cooperation among all trade union trends inside the movement, as well as to cooperation with the state and economic administration in creating social and economic possibilities for the satisfaction of social needs.

There are many needs in our country. There are many justified needs and unsolved human problems. None must be underestimated. Our party is fully aware that it must subordinate its whole activity to creating conditions for a dignified human life.

The agreements are treated as a commitment to achieve the most urgent needs, but we are treating them also as a starting point for action inside the party and in the shaping of its leading role in the state in such a way that the social needs are ever more fully and more consistently achieved and that the principles of social justice are observed in the distribution of created assets.

Zablocki on Economy, Church

LD221157 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Speech by Janusz Zablocki, deputy of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic at the 21 November session of the Sejm--recorded, presumably begun while speech in progress]

[Text] May it please the house, the threats to the agreements signed on the Baltic coast and in Jastrzebie should be sought not only in the subjective sphere, in the awareness of active people, but also in the objective sphere.

Such threats are being created, first of all, by the worsening economic situation of the country. If the unfavorable trends in our economy, of which Deputy Premier Jagielski spoke, are not halted, if the phenomena of disturbance and anarchy are not controlled, if calm, rhythmical and productive work is not restored, we could soon find that material achievements, which the working people owe to these agreements, will remain only on paper, because they will not be able to buy goods with the increased wages they have won.

The deputy premier said that data proving the dramatic economic situation are often treated by the nation with disbelief. One should not wonder at this, because so many times in the past [words indistinct] but we must fear that soon the accuracy of the data will be proved by empty shelves in the shops. This threat can be countered only by a conscious act of the whole nation to mobilize itself in the face of economic catastrophe.

To such a sense of responsibility for its own good, the church in Poland calls through the voice of its bishops--the church, which is outside the two sides in dispute, which is the third great social force in our country.

The Episcopate, meeting under the leadership of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski, in the communique of its last plenary conference on 15-16 October, expresses, and I quote, the conviction that all, after the recognition of the rights of the working people, after the normalization of the status of the new trade unions, will with increased energy and zeal fulfill their duties in all sectors of work and life of the nation. At present we greatly need internal social calm, stabilization of the internal situation on the basis of agreements between the authorities and the nation, and economic order, which is linked with it, to enable us to build a better future and strengthen the security of our free fatherland. All Poles want to feel masters of their own homes. But we must also consider the circumstances, the place and the time. That is why our actions must be prudent and must ensure social order." That is what the Episcopate's communique said.

Internal stabilization in the country is thus the order of the moment and this must be recognized by all Poles. It is imperative to enable Poland to cope with the great economic crisis for achieving a deep renewal of the mechanisms of management and governing.

It is also imperative to prevent the weakening of Poland in the world and the credibility of our state as a partner in international economic relations and participant in the military-political alliances.

But internal stabilization of the country calls for the consolidation of all national forces, and this is not possible without a Polish historical compromise, a historical compromise of the three main forces which count today in the life of our nation. These three forces are the PZPR together with the allied parties, Solidarity and finally the Catholic forces based on the church.

The achievement of a permanent understanding among these three forces, and their cooperation, where this is demanded by the overall interest of the nation, will open the road to the renewal of the authority of state rule, and also bring the country out of the economic and political crisis. [applause]

Minister on Czestochowa, Tension

LD221150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Statement made in Sejm on 21 November by unidentified minister in reply to question from Sejm Deputy Janusz Zablocki concerning recent events in Czestochowa--recorded]

[Text] With the permission of citizen speaker, I would like to discuss the problem mentioned by Deputy Zablocki concerning recent events in Czestochowa. On the instruction of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, I stayed in Czestochowa in order to clarify accusations made by the regional founding committee of Solidarity in Czestochowa against the voivoda and the deputy voivodas. Besides myself, the team consisted of Deputy Prosecutor General Citizen Zyta, the director general of the Council of Ministers, Prof Kazimierz Siarkiewicz, and deputy head of the Organization Department at the Central Committee, Comrade (Jaszczecki). It was our desire to speedily ease tension in Czestochowa by joint talks and to bring about clarification of the situation.

I wish to state that we did not find a single case of violating the law nor of breaking of the law. Thus, there are no grounds for the view that the Czestochowa authorities had introduced a state of emergency in the Czestochowa voivodship against Solidarity. I would like to inform the house that up to now the voivoda and deputy voivodas have been carrying out their duty.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the talks were very difficult, as is the case now, but one thing is certain. If we are being guided by good intentions and good will we can always and everywhere find agreement. This we have achieved in Czestochowa.

Klonica on Peasant Land Sales

LD221548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Statement by Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica in reply to question by Sejm Deputy Janina Banasik during 21 Novemer session of Sejm--recorded]

[Text] Citizen-Speaker, may it please the house. Replying to the question addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers by Deputy Janina Banasik in the matter of land sales to individual peasants, I wish to give the following explanations:

The sale of land from the state land fund to individual peasants is being realized on the basis of the law of 12 March 1958 on the sale of state rural estates. In the first period of the application of the law--and also in the 1960's--relatively small quantities of land were sold to individual peasants. The annual sale of this land ranged from 20,000 to 30,000 ha. In the first 5 years of the 1970's peasants were sold about 280,000 ha, but during the last 4 years peasants were sold more than 300,000 ha, which means almost 20,000 ha more than during the whole preceding 5-year period.

There was a period, if I recall correctly, in 1976, when in fact the sale of land declined to a large extent even in relation to preceding years and amounted to 16,000 ha in the whole country. During the first three quarters of the current year more than 80,000 hectares were sold, while--as the practice of past years reveals--the greatest intensification in the sale of land occurs during the last quarter. One should assume that in the current year we shall sell no less than 130,000 to 140,000 ha of land, which means that we shall approach the planned quantity contained in the [word indistinct].

During 22 years I did not note any instruction by the chairman of the Council of Ministers or the minister of agriculture which would limit the sale of land to individual peasants. I do not rule out that there could have been verbal instructions of this kind. In any case, during less than 3 years as minister of agriculture I have issued no verbal instructions of this kind.

The range of land sales has recently been defined directly in the national socioeconomic plan without consultation with local authorities. The volume of land to be transferred per year to the socialized sector was also defined. The Ministry of Agriculture proposes that beginning next year the present principle of planning land transfers at the central level should be abolished. The decision on the sale of land, or its transfer to socialized farms, should in my opinion belong to the local authorities and to the local self-government.

In order to ensure the implementation of growing tasks in the sphere of the land sales to individual peasants, the principles of the sale of such land have recently been modified. We are seeing the need for further amplification of instructions in this sphere.

I wish to tell the house that the actual possibilities of parish offices and of services realizing the sale of land to peasants are enabling the annual distribution for their benefit of a volume of about 310,000 hectares. I am convinced that even next year one can expect a sizeable improvement to be achieved in this sphere.

Finally, I wish to reply to the last question of Deputy Janina Banasik. There is no prohibition, and we have no intention of issuing one, against a peasant, if he so desires, after the decision of a parish office on the acquisition of the right to purchase and assumes legal force, proceeding and obtaining an act from a notary. This is his personal business and his personal interest. I thank you.

Kowalik on Meat Rationing

LD221136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Reply by Polish Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Adam Kowalik to interpellations in the Sejm on 21 November--recorded]

[Text] Citizen-Speaker, esteemed chamber. Answering the interpellation by Deputy Citizen Jozef Rozanski, addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the issue of meat rationing, with his authorization I beg to inform you: Work on this problem has been completed and, in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers of 17 November this year, the draft for the introduction of a temporary period of rationing is being sent for broad social consultations. It covers many work places, institutions, milieu, youth and women's organizations. The organizers of the consultations will be voivodship administrative offices. After analysis of the suggestions made during the consultations, the draft rationing system will again be put before the Council of Ministers, which will make the final decision. Work on introducing the regulation of the sale of meat and animal fats is organized so that the system can come into force on 1 January 1981. There is provision for regulating sales to individual consumers. As for supplies to hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens, sanatoria, care centers and similar places, they will run on the principles already existing, that is, by means of distribution indices fixed by voivodship administrative offices.

Agreeing with the comment by the citizen-deputy about the irregularities occuring here, I have in mind the shortages occuring in the proper supply to these institutions. I would like to report that I have obligated deputy-voivodas responsible for the market to eliminate these shortages without delay.

The state trade inspectorate is controlling and will continue to control the implementation of this recommendation. I would now like to answer point one of the interpellation by Citizen-Deputy Zbigniew Kledecki.

Private traders and caterers, like some other professional groups, working on their own account, were not covered by the authorizations to obtain commodity coupons, on the basis of resolution No 174 of the Council of Ministers of 12 August 1976. This decision provided that this group of citizens should be supplied with sugar at commercial prices, that is, Z26 per kilogram. The acute shortages of sugar which occurred in the second half of this year caused sugar to be withdrawn temporarily from commercial sale, in order to enable its purchase primarily for commodity coupons. Considerable supply limitations also affected craftsmen's confectionery plants and the socialized (?syrup) industry.

Meat Rationing Proposal Outlined

LD221922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Summary] Despite the fact that the plenary debate in the Sejm ended late last night, some of the deputies continued the discussions in committees. The Sejm Committee on Trade, Small-scale Manufacture and Services dealt with the domestic market situation and the government's proposals concerning the introduction of rationing to cover meat products and animal fats. During November and December meat supplies are expected to be maintained at least at last year's level. Toward the end of the year one can expect a considerable increase in the supply of animal fats except butter. Just before Christmas there will be fewer citrus fruit supplies on the market than last year. The supply of herring and carp for Christmas will be maintained at last year's level.

The ministry responsible for the supplies has let it be known that meat supplies under next year's rationing scheme may amount to about 1.1 million tons. It is proposed to fix the basic norm of meat products, including poultry, at the rate of 3 kg per person per month. The norm of 4 kg per month would be available to pregnant women and manual workers outside agriculture. The norm would be 5 kg for those employed in underground mining. Children up to 6 years of age would be entitled to 2 kg per month. A norm of 1.5 kg would be available to persons who earn a living from farming income, agricultural laborers and members of their families as well as members of farming cooperatives. Two variants of ration cards have been prepared: The first one is based on the value of the purchase and takes as an average the price of one kilogram ranging from Z52 to Z54, and the second on value and type of product, taking into account the subdivision of supplies into meat, smoked meat products and poultry. As regards animal fats, it is proposed to introduce norms for butter, pork dripping and lard totaling altogether from 3-10 kh per year, depending on the employment group.

The proposed draft has caused lively discussion and many reservations. The deputies were agreed that the draft proposals require extensive airing and consultation, and if they are to be presented in their present state to the nation then it must be done with the strict reservation that these proposals are preliminary and will be revised before their final formulation. During this revision the views and suggestions received from the population will be carefully considered.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 22 November carries a report on the proposed rationing system adding that:

["An acute deterioration of the market situation was prevented by purchases from abroad. They were, among other things: (?50,000) tons of meat, of which 37,000 tons are already in Poland; 6,500 tons of butter were also bought abroad, as were almost 1,500 tons of hard cheeses and 50,000 tons of rice. In the United States, on loan conditions, purchases were made of 10,000 tons of lard.

["The deputy minister of the food industry and purchases, Stanislaw Szczepanski, spoke in part about the difficult situation in the milling industry. Despite the application of a high--double--payment for working on Saturdays and preferential bonuses for working on Sundays, not all mills operate on work-free days. Decisions were taken concerning milling of 20,000 tons of flour from Czechoslovakia and the purchase of 20,000 tons of flour from the FRG. A program was also worked out for putting into operation more than 1,000 mills [words indistinct.]"]

Sejm Resolution 21 November

LD220050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The Sejm has adopted a resolution in which it acknowledges the government report on implementation of the agreements signed by its representatives with those of the workforces. The Sejm has expressed support for democratic transformations taking place in our political, economic and social life. The Sejm expressed the conviction that there exist real possibilities for limiting and overcoming the results of the crisis and calls upon all citizens to support initiatives which aim at stabilizing socioeconomic life and to be guided by the interests and rights of the socialist atate.

Here is the full text of the resolutions:

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic accepts the government report on the implementation of agreements signed by its representatives with those of workforces in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and gives its approval for steps taken by the government aimed at full implementation of undertakings contained in the agreements.

The Sejm states that, despite the country's extremely difficult situation, the introduction of a considerable pay increase for all employed by the national economy, the positive settlement of other social demands for workers and working intelligentsia, and also work on the reform of the family allowance system, the system of pensions, and the introduction of the 5-day work week should have a favorable influence on stabilizing the social and political situation in the country.

The Sejm stresses the need to present to the government the information on draft decisions which in essential ways alter basic premises of the plan and budget of the state.

The Sejm expresses its support for the democratic transformations taking place in our political, economic, and social life. The formations of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and other trade unions, and also transformations taking place in the branch trade unions, make the Polish trade union movement an important link in socialist democracy. The activation of growing circles of citizens in social and political matters gives hope that by their attitude and work everybody will contribute to the successful development of Poland.

Those efforts should be supported by the actions of central and regional authorities. The present economic situation of the country is extremely difficult and complex. The Sejm expressed concern over the growing tension and disproportions in all branches of the economy, one cause of which is an increase of wages not clearly linked with production results. We should all clearly realize the size and depth of the economic crisis and also realize the need for speedy and successful actions by the government which should find social support mainly through honest work and understanding for indispensable denials and limits.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, conscious of circumstances in the present state of the economy, voices the conviction that realistic possibilities exist for reducing and overcoming results of the crisis. They are inherent in the rich natural resources of the country, in the great technical and economic potential which was built over the past 36 years of the people, in talent, qualifications, and hard-working workers, farmers, intelligentsia and all working people.

The Sejm expects from the government further concrete and decisive steps and a long-term program which will realize the way out of the crisis.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic calls on all citizens, on all political and social forces acting within the framework of the National Unity Front and all trade unions for active support of government initiatives and social initiatives aimed at stabilization of the socioeconomic life, to ensure the normal rhythm of work and social discipline.

The Sejm strongly stresses that socially, under the present circumstances, strikes are an extremely expensive method for solving problems and that they should not be used. The Sejm calls to everyone to be guided generally by the interests and rights of the socialist state and only by the introduction of democratic principles in the functioning of society and the state, and by common efforts, good management, honesty and good work through which we can overcome present extensive and severe difficulties.

Bringing more, even well-grounded, pay and social demands can, in the present circumstances, only worsen the situation and reflect negatively on the living standard of the people, further postponing delivery from the crisis.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is convinced that the Polish people, and the working class, peasants and intelligentsia, all working people, believers and non-believers, will demonstrate their patriotism, maturity and consideration and will do everything to overcome the difficulties experienced by Poland.

We must make a maximum effort to secure order, overcome difficulties and serve the socioeconomic development of the country.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will act toward positive implementation of the tasks, toward efficient introduction of optimal social and economic solutions and the successful struggle for high-level management and responsibility.

This is the full text of the resolution adopted by the Sejm today.

VICE MARSHAL WERBLAN ON RESTORING SEJM'S POSITION

LD191154 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU has published an interview with Andrzej Werblan, Sejm deputy and vice marshal, who has, in particular, focused his attention on a process which has been initiated, a process aimed at the gradual restoration of the proper rank of the Sejm in Poland's sociopolitical life.

Facts bear witness to this: "The prerogatives of Sejm commissions will be considerably expanded thanks to changes in Sejm regulations," A. Werblan said, emphasizing that "the commissions will be given the opportunity to suggest that a plenary session should examine issues which the commissions have not found possible to solve within the framework of their competences."

"As long as 1 month ago, in connection with the new law concerning the Supreme Chamber of Control, the commissions were given new powers, i.e. the ability to refuse to approve the activites of a certain member or the government as a whole. The commission will also be able to take to task any state, economic functionary or a public organization and demand a report when the matter concerns issues for which they bear responsibility."

Speaking of the Sejm's controlling role, A. Werblan (?said further) that "(?the demand which the deputies put forward a long time ago to the effect that the government should submit provisions of the national economic plan and budget for preliminary examination by the Sejm has been satisfied. There still remains the demand that variants of economic and budgetary policies should be submitted for the Sejm's examination at various stages. I regard this demand as being very important," the Sejm vice marshal said further).

"I would also like to say that there is an intention to set up a Sejm commission dealing with citizens' complaints and suggestions, noted A. Werblan, Sejm vice marshal in the interview published in TRYBUNA LUDU. On the one hand, it will lend support to the deputies' efforts to impart a more formal shape to and put on record electors' affairs and, on the other, it will become yet another form of the Sejm's control over the state administrations."

Speaking of the role of the PZPR Deputies Club, A. Werblan said: "What is important is that the club's opinion should be known to the party's leadership so that it may influence its decisions. Members of the PZPR Deputies Club should get an open discussion on draft decisions, plans or directions of government's work underway, and make relevant modifications."

More on Deputies Club

LD191156 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP)--Andrzej Werblan, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club, in an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU has focused his attention on some new aspects of the Sejm's work. In particular, he touched upon the question of voting by the members of the PZPR club.

As far as questions of great political importance are concerned, questions concerning which the Politburo and party organs have taken a definite stance, A. Werblan, said, deputies who are party members, following relevant discussions and the presentation of their suggestions to the party's leadership, are dutybound to support this stand. This practice is encountered as a rule in all parties, including Marxist-Leninist ones.

This method does not necessarily have to be the rule at all times. Not all problems examined by the Sejm are of the same political significance. There can be problems of considerably greater importance in their essence but from the political viewpoint they can be solved in a variety of ways.

Party organs can and, moreover, should leave the party members free to arrive at their positions in the search for correct solutions to these problems. In the Sejm this means that the club itself, in a case such as this, makes the decision on how to vote; unanimously, or as individual deputies see fit.

PZPR'S WASZCZUK SPEAKS ON CULTURE POLICY

AU241744 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 80 p 4

[PAP report: "Cultural Development is a Crucial Component Part of the Party's Social Policy"]

[Text] On 17 November leading creative people and cultural activists deliberated in the PZPR Central Committee headquarters on the current issues of the country's cultural life, especially on the party's cultural program.

The session, which was chaired by Mieczyslaw Wojtaczak, head of the Central Committee Culture Department, was attended by leading writers, movie producers, sculptors, painters, actors, theater directors, musicians, publishers and employees of cultural institutions.

The discussion was initiated by the speech made by Jerzy Waszczuk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, who described the country's political and economic situation and the tasks facing the entire party--tasks aimed at eliminating the existing difficulties and social tensions and at improving the people's conditions. He devoted much attention to cultural policy and to the need to formulate a party program consistent with the needs of all social strata and that meets as fully as possible demands submitted by creative communities and cultural activists.

Cultural policy is a crucial component of the party's social policy and cultural development is indissolubly linked to the progress of socialist society.

It is our goal to meet the cultural needs of the most extensive masses as fully as possible, J. Waszczuk said. We want to achieve that goal by taking constant care of creative work and its propagation. We want to do this through patronage favoring the development of various streams and manifestations of artistic and cultural life.

During the present [countryside] discussions people at times submit simplified views that the state's patronage should be reduced to merely distributing the funds for cultural development and that creative communities should be fully autonomous in determining all the ideological and artistic issues of cultural life. We are for a basic expansion of the self-governing character of creative associations and for their participation in formulating and implementing cultural policy, but this must not mean that the socialist state's function as a socialist organizer of social life should be liquidated.

While concurring in the acute criticism of the many distortions and errors that have affected our cultural life, it is difficult to agree with the frequent tendency to totally deny whatever has occurred in Polish culture in the last few decades, J. Waszczuk said. Despite discomfitures and regression in many spheres, the years of People's Poland have been a period of indisputable and great achievements of Polish culture and its creators, whose works have made Poland's name famous in many respects in the world and have permanently enriched the treasurehouse of our national culture.

We want this meeting, J. Waszczuk said, to initiate discussions on the shape of the party's cultural policy.

During the ensuing discussion, which was not free of polemical encounters, the meeting touched on many themes, issues and manifestations agitating our cultural life and tackled the role that the party of the Polish workers class should play in this life. The statements made from the floor, which were rich in ideas and reflections and frequently laced with the bitterness caused by the difficult situation of the country and party, indicated ways to overcome the crisis and to regain the party's authority and trust among society. In order to achieve that, the meeting indicated, it is necessary to purge the party as soon as possible of corrupted and careerist elements who are ideologically alien to the party and who harm its good name and ideals, which they have abused. While struggling for renewal, one must not blur the important political and ideological criteria, especially in view of the invigoration of the hostile, antisocialist forces. One of the errors that has wrought much damage was the trend to identify the party's cultural policy with the state's cultural policy. Everything must be done to prevent a repetition of that false concept in the future.

Other subjects discussed included publishing policy, a model of literary periodicals, the role and tasks of criticism, genuinely committed creative work, and the tackling of ideopolitical themes by creative people. Concern for how to stimulate participation in culture and how to make the broadest sections of society partake of cultural values right now--in the uneasy economic situation, which is bound to have its impact on cultural life--was the dominant feature of the discussion.

The speakers from the floor included Jerzy Putrament, Wlodzimierz Sokorski, Zbigniew Safjan, Stefan Zolkiewski, Andrzej Mencwel, Robert Satanowski, Stanislaw Michalski, Adam Smolana, Tadeusz Holuj, Waclaw Bilinski, Jerzy Bajdor, Bohdan Poreba, Kazimierz Kozniewski, Wladyslaw Slowinski, Zbigniew Dlubak and Lukasz Szymanski.

BRIEFS

PEN CLUB APPOINTMENTS--The 14 November general meeting of the members of the Polish Pen Club elected Juliusz Zulawski as its chairman; Artur Miedzyrzecki and Jerzy Zagorski deputy chairmen; Wladyslaw Bartoszewski secretary; and Andrzej Szczypiorski treasurer. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

PRIME MINISTER VERDET LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO PRC

AU241910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet left Bucharest on November 25 [as received] for the People's Republic of China, where he will make an official visit of friendship as guest of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

CEAUSESCU, TROFIN MEET WITH EGYPTIAN OIL MINISTER

AU241445 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister and minister of petroleum of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who visited our country at the head of a delegation of experts. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology.

The guest said he has the great honor of conveying to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to the friendly Romanian people warm greetings and most cordial wishes from president of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat and from the Egyptian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to President Anwar as-Sadat and to the friendly Egyptian people on behalf of himself and the Romanian people.

The sides reviewed with satisfaction the relations of close and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Egypt, relations which are continuously developing in numerous areas and which are based on the important decisions and measures established at summit dialogues in Bucharest and Cairo. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop and strengthen the fruitful Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical and other areas. They also expressed the determination to expand cooperation in the areas of petroleum, gas, minerals and other raw materials in modern and efficient forms, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, and of the general cause of peace and international cooperation. Thus, they stressed the importance of implementing all the agreements concluded during the Egyptian deputy prime minister's current visit to Bucharest.

The sides exchanged views on current aspects of international life and expressed Romania's and Egypt's determination to cooperate in the international arena and to actively contribute to alleviating the tension in interstate relations, to resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence, to settling tension and conflicts through political means, to creating a climate of security and extensive cooperation in the world. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Memorandum Signed

AU241627 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Talks ended today between Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister and minister of petroleum of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology. The sides examined cooperation in the areas of oil exploration and exploitation, oil processing, petrochemical industry, utilization of mineral resources and other fields of common interest, and investigated new ways and means of deepening and expanding bilateral cooperation.

The memorandum signed envisages, among other things, participation by Romanian experts in oil prospecting, in the exploration and exploitation of various mineral resources and in deep drilling, oil secondary recovery, and cooperation between specialized enterprises in the development of the oil processing and petrochemical industries of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

CIOARA, ALGERIAN MINISTER BRAHIMI DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU241358 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Talks ended on 21 November at the Ministry of Electrical Power between Minister Gheorghe Cioara and Brahim Brahimi, minister of hydraulics of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Aleria. The two ministers examined aspects of expanding and diversifying cooperation between the two ministries.

The protocol signed at the end of the talks envisages, among other things, the establishment in Algeria of a joint office for hydraulics research and planning, designed to work out hydropower studies and to deal with the construction of dams and water canals, hydropower projects, irrigation, joint work in this area, deliveries of hydropower and hydrotechnical equipment, technical assistance by Romanian specialists, and training of Algerian cadres in the production of electricity.

The guest left Bucharest on the same day. He was seen off at Otopeni Airport by the minister of electrical power, other Romanian officials, and Algerian ambassador to Bucharest Abdul Hamid Adjali.

MAURITIUS CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU241908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov, (AGERPRES)--On November 24 a delegation of the Communist Party of Mauritius arrived in Bucharest, headed by (Leetoraj Chundramun), president of the party, who visits Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP. The delegation was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, by party activists.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SARKIS ON LEBANESE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU241415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon.

On the occasion of the national anniversary of Lebanon, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself I want to convey to you warm congratulations and sincere wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace and progress to the friendly Lebanese people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continuously develop in many areas, in the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, and of the cause of peace, national independence, detente and cooperation throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ELECTS CHAIRMAN

AU241356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The General Council of the Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union [ARLUS] held a session on 21 November 1980. The agenda featured organizational measures. The session was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Cornel Onescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs was elected chairman of the ARLUS General Council.

MOJSOV RECEIVES CHINESE TRADE UNION LEADER NI ZHIFU

AU251116 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions led by Ni Zhifu, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the trade unions.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Lazar Mojsov greeted Ni Zhifu and asked him to convey greetings to Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

The past development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CCP, as well as the development of relations between the two countries in general, was positively assessed in the talk.

MONTENEGRIN OFFICIALS MEET OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD241854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Titograd, 24 Nov (TANJUG)--Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today received a farewell visit from Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY. They discussed cooperation between Montenegro and the United States within the framework of overall relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

The U.S. ambassador was received in separate visits by Miro Popovic, vice president of the Montenegrin Assembly and chairman of the republican fund for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. During their meeting Milatovic handed the U.S. ambassador a letter of thanks from the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for the aid sent by the United States to Montenegro following the earthquake last year.

Ambassador Eagleburger was also received today by Dr Milorad Stanojevic, vice-president of the Montenegrin Executive Council.

INCREASE IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA REPORTED

AU212054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov (TANJUG)--Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria has increased lately, particularly this year. This can be seen particularly in commodity exchange which this year should reach the value of some $300 million in both directions. Commodity exchange totaled $232 million last year and $198 million the preceding year.

General appraisals lead to the conclusion that what is involved is not solely an increase in commodity exchange--which is not yet yielding the expected results, in view of the possibilities and needs of the economies of the two neighboring countries--but also the mutual desire of businessmen of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to develop more boldly more lasting forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, specialization, joint entry in third markets and the like.

The development of new forms of cooperation, where the first steps have been made, represents one of the conditions not only for expanding economic cooperation, and thus also commodity exchange, but also for creating a better climate in Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation and in other fields of life.

In recent months there have been frequent economic manifestations and contacts between businessmen and officials of the two neighboring countries which have given a new impetus for developing primarily the economic cooperation with our eastern neighbor.

The Macedonian economic exhibition held in Sofia in mid-1979 and the Bulgarian one in Skopje at the end of last year provided a special impetus to this cooperation.

During the Plovdiv fair last September, representatives of the foreign trade organizations Tehnometal-Makedonija of Skopje and Rudmetal of Sofia signed a long-term contract on cooperation between several production organizations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the value of which should reach some $600 million in the next 5 years.

Similar business transactions, although not in such a large volume, were signed last month by representatives of various economic organizations of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Serbia during an exhibition of economic achievements of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in Sofia, an exhibition which evoked great interest among the citizens and businessmen of Bulgaria.

In all contacts between Yugoslav and Bulgarian businessmen, mutual desire and readiness was expressed--in view of the fact that this is also dictated by needs--that economic cooperation in the next 5-year period until 1985 should reach the value of some $2.7 billion, or nearly 2 and 1/2 times as much as in the past 5 years.

TOURISM COMMISSION WITH HUNGARY ENDS SESSION, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD202045 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Belgrade:

The 12th session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Joint Commission for Tourism ended in Belgrade on Thursday with the signing of a protocol.

In the framework of cooperation between the travel agencies of the two countries, the document lays down rights and duties pertaining to tourists.

PROTOCOL, COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS SIGNED

LD221348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Nicosia, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--After 2 days of intensive work by the standing Yugoslav-Cyprus intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Industrial Cooperation, signatures were put last night to the protocol on the session of the commission and to four agreements which provide guidelines for the further intensification of cooperation between the two countries. These are a trade agreement which replaces the one signed in 1962, and new agreements on cooperation in tourism, international road transport of goods, and cooperation in health, medical sciences and pharmacology.

Speaking at a ceremony on the occasion of the signing of these documents, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, said, among other things: "The signing of four agreements represents a unique event which illustrates the high level already attained in relations between Cyprus and Yugoslavia, the wish of both sides to continue to develop these relations and a positive attitude by both sides to the encouragement given in this direction during President Kiprianou's recent meetings with SFRY Presidency President Mijatovic and Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic in Belgrade."

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIAN OFFICIAL

LD211920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received Minister-President of the Land Government of North Rhine Westphalia Johannes Rau. In the ensuing talks it was established that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany are developing favourably. A positive contribution to the overall development of relations and cooperation between the two countries is made by cooperation between North Rhine Westphalia and the Yugoslav socialist republics and autonomous provinces. The visit by Johannes Rau was assessed as an important contribution to the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

LCY DELEGATION ENDS TALKS WITH LEFTWING PARTY IN SWEDEN

AU212027 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Nov (TANJUG)--The LCY delegation led by Dusan Alimpic held closing talks with the leadership of the Left Party-Communist (VPK) led by Chairman Lars Werner.

The delegations of the LCY and the VPK informed each other about the internal organization, role and activities of the two parties and about the current situation in the international workers movement. Deep concern was expressed over the unfavorable development of international relations. The readiness of the two parties to continue with the activity of preserving peace and solving conflicts by peaceful means was expressed. The need to establish more just political and economic relations in the world was also discussed.

The LCY delegation visited the editorial office of the Swedish Left-Party-Communist newspaper NY DAG.

KOSTIC SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM ON TAXATION

LD221048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Belgian agreement on avoidance of double taxation of income and property was signed in Belgrade today. The agreement was signed by Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic and by Belgian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Joseph Trouveroy.

The two sides assessed that the agreement will contribute to the promotion of trade and financial relations between the two countries. The agreement is especially expected to have influence on increase of Belgian investments in Yugoslav organizations of associated labour and to facilitate business activity to Belgian and Yugoslav physical and juristic persons.

The two sides will take necessary steps for the agreement signed to be ratified and to take effect as soon as possible.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF NEPALESE KING BIRENDRA

Dinner Held

AU231701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, last night gave a formal dinner for King Birendra of Nepal, who is visiting our country. On this occasion Cvijetin Mijatovic and King Birendra proposed cordial toasts in which they reiterated the friendly Yugoslav-Nepalese cooperation and the high level of congruence of the positions and strivings of the two countries in implementing the aims of nonaligned policy.

Departure Reported

LD241216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)--The King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, left our country today following a short friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

The king and queen of Napal were seen off at Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, together with his wife, Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav personages.

MIKULIC RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD211840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Branko Mikulic today received an Indian Communist Party delegation, headed by party Central Executive Committee member Kali Shankar Shukla.

The Indian Communist Party delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency.

The activity of the LCY and the Indian Communist Party at the internal level was discussed during the lengthy talk. Views were exchanged also on the current international situation. The two parties' mutual interests in further developing cooperation was particularly set out.

KRAIGHER RETURNS, COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD221042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Serej Kraigher stated here this evening, on return from his visits to Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Nicaragua, that his talks with the leaders of the four countries contribute towards promoting mutual cooperation.

Kraigher said that his talks with the leaders of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Nicaragua covered current international political developments, the role of non-aligned countries and bilateral cooperation. We agreed that (authentic principles of) non-alignment are the condition and the point of departure for our actions at the international level and for cooperation among us, he pointed out.

"We are deeply convinced that these principles alone make it possible to change the present unfavourable political trends in the world, to [words indistinct] terms of [words indistinct] genuinely enable all countries, developed as well as underdeveloped, to deal with problems outstanding by cooperating with one another and to ensure every country its freedom, internal development and cooperation based on equality", underlined Kraigher.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES PLANNING LAW AMENDMENTS

AU241850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Federal Executive Counsil has proposed that the SFRY Assembly adopt, by urgent procedure, amendments to the law on the foundations of the social planning system. These amendments should make possible the adoption of the economic resolution for the coming year, even though the social plan for the development of the country until 1985 will not be adopted before the end of this year.

POPIT REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT TO SLOVENE PARTY COMMITTEE

LD250024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 24 Nov (TANJUG)--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia discussed ideopolitical issues in socioeconomic development and the tasks of the league of communists. Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, submitted a report.

"The League of Communists of Slovenia and of Yugoslavia face a very significant task," Franc Popit said. "On the basis of analyses of the socioeconomic trends to date, it is necessary to form, through direct ideological and other activities among the working people, ideopolitical attitudes about how our society should continue developing and how economic trends should be directed. The attitudes should express the real possibilities and needs of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia within the guidelines for the development of the SFRY as a whole in the next 5 years."

Franc Popit then analyzed the results achieved in the current midterm period of development and stressed that in addition to significant results in the development of production forces and the increase in the personal and general standard of living, our dynamic development has already been accompanied for some time by numerous ideopolitical and economic problems and exacerbations in the trends of reproduction which are the consequence of retaining and revitalizing state and group-property relations.

The actual situation in society shows clearly enough that we can no longer have extensive economic activity. It shows that a kind of production calling for more creative professional work and knowledge and higher income is the demand of our times and a condition of the future. Therefore, greater investment will have to be made in science and education and in the new orientation of the reformed schools which will through guidance exert an influence on the change in the social cadre structure to the benefit of professionally and socially educated workers.

"We shall not achieve our goals by developing isolationist republican economies. On the contrary, every condition and every possibility should be created for associated labor to be firmly linked, without any mediator, on the basis of income and joint interests in development, to the unified Yugoslav market. Only in this way can we create lasting conditions for the speedier development of economically less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, which is the common interest and the common responsibility of all the working people and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This also means that associated labor in Slovenia is responsible, too, for its own development and for the harmonious development of Yugoslavia," Franc Popit stressed.

The labor in Slovenia associated for pooling resources, in addition to the resources it gives to the fund for the less developed, will set aside an additional 20 billion dinars. Concrete projects and professional foundations for fostering these attitudes should be prepared as soon as possible.

"At the same time we must put an end to the enormous amount of paper, the volume of which grows from day to day as if we were no longer able to do anything without paper. Should this paper, too, be a justification for increasing the number of workers paid by society?" Franc Popit asked. He went on: "Just as investments should be halved, so should the number of publicly spoken and written words also be halved if we want to ensure their greater influence.

"It should be stressed that for social efficiency, it is not the word which is decisive, even if nicely written down in a resolution, nor the subjective will nor good intentions. What is decisive is the social and historical point of departure of the action, its effect on the relations of social forces and on factors on which progress depends."

KOSOVO REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL BODIES VIEWED

AU212204 Zagreb VJESNIK in Servo-Croatian 18 Nov 80 p 14

[Sh. U. report]

[Text] Pristina--At its session on Monday chaired by Xhavid Nimani, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed a report on the training of cadres and the representation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the organs of the federation dealing with relations with foreign countries.

The Presidency concluded that in recent years a certain progress has been made, but that Kosovo still lags behind other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina regarding the representation of its cadres in the organs of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

MIJATOVIC ATTENDS SESSION ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ANNIVERSARY

LD242226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Summary] Sarajevo, 24 Nov (TANJUG)--In Sarajevo tonight a formal session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, senior officials of the Assembly and of the Executive Council, members of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of SAWP, the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Presidium of the SUBNOR republican board, and the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Bosnia-Hercegovina marked 25 November, Statehood Day of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. "This session, which marked the 37th anniversary of the first session of the regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was also attended by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency." It was opened by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. One minute's silence was observed in tribute to the memory of President Josip Broz Tito. Hajra Marjanovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, addressed the session.

SOCIAL AGREEMENT ON CROATIAN ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE REPORTED

LD212000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--The adoption of the social contract on the foundations of the plan for the development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the field of all-people's defense from 1981 to 1985 represents a new qualitative and significant step toward the further promotion of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The agreement will have to extend more broadly to cover the material and other conditions of the development of the field of defense and protection, and not only financing, it was stressed at the session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, held in Zagreb today.

The members of the commission stressed that the system of social consultations should be built into the republican law on all-people's defense, since there was no provision for it in the existing legal regulations.

In the further discussions on the draft agreement it will be necessary to decide whether the agreement should also cover social self-protection or that segment should be separately dealt with in another social contract.

During the discussion at the meeting it was pointed out that the training of the working people for all-people's defense represents one of the key tasks. Owing to this, training has to be carried out in an all-embracing manner and all the officials of all-people's defense must be responsible for the way training is carried out. Apart from this, it was stressed, defense must be an integral part of the regular system of education. Defense training should primarily be the concern of the educational organizations of associated labor and of social organizations and only specific forms of training may be carried out in a separately organized way.

The proposed forms and ways of organizing training are an acceptable basis for its immediate realization, the members of the commission noted. This calls, it was stated, for a considerable expansion of this training in the next period and for establishing its intensity in social plans and programs. The basic specialized exponents of it should be high school and other educational institutions, and special stress is being placed on workers' and people's universities.

LJUBLJANA CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE COMPLETED

LD221728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Ljubljana announced that the second part of the "Ljubljana 80" exercise was completed today. Organs of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, some local communities, organizations of associated labor and commands and headquarters of the armed forces took part in the exercise.

The exercise showed that the socialization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is progressing successfully. The local communities and organizations of associated labor directly involved in the action carried out the planned tasks in an exemplary manner, demonstrating a high degree of responsibility.

Units of the armed forces, Territorial Defense, civil protection, administrations of the internal affairs and all other participants showed, by their harmonized actions, readiness and ability of the town to operate under conditions of antiaircraft defense in the Ljublajana area.

LCY HOLDS MEETING ON RADIO, TV PROGRAMMING POLICY

LD221346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Zadar, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--A 3-day consultative meeting of communists working in Yugoslav radio and television ended in Zadar today. Trpe Jakovlovski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, also took part in the work of the meeting, which was devoted to the role played by the basic organizations of the League of Communists in editorial policy.

For 3 days communists from all Yugoslav radio and television centers spoke, on the basis of the work done in their own environments, about their past experiences and about some of the dilemmas concerning the activity and role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in programming policy.

The attitudes voiced will serve as the basis for the preparation of a joint platform for the activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists whose basic task is to ensure the realization of the social functions of the radio-diffusion institutions in keeping with the program of the LCY. In this way our radio and television centers' programs will be of even better quality, more dedicated and ideopolitically superior, thus making a contribution to the further development of our self-managing nonaligned socialist homeland.

The next consultative meeting of communists in Yugoslav radio and television will be held in Sarajevo in April next year and will be devoted to the implementation of economic stabilization measures.

The participants in the meeting sent a greetings telegram to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING AMNESTY LAW

AU212057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] As we have said earlier, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia noted at its session today that the conditions had been ensured, particularly since the adoption of the new law on amnesty in 1978, for a more effective implementation of the policy of amnesty and that even better results and qualitative changes in this field had been achieved.

Broad opportunities have been created for an active participation of the sociopolitical organizations, local communities, basic organizations of associated labor and other self-managing subjects. Thus, the social nature of this institute has been more completely expressed in the process of amnesty. With the proposals made it is necessary to intensify a more humane attitude toward sentenced persons. The entire amnesty process must be shortened. It is also necessary, in accordance with the social practice in the country, to examine the possibility of determining another day in addition to Uprising Day of the Peoples and Nationalities of Serbia on which group amnesties would be granted.

The possibility of transferring the authority of the Presidium to lower sociopolitical communities in those cases when shorter sentences are passed will also be examined. Serbia's Presidency will adopt conclusions during its session and submit them to the Serbian Assembly and to the judiciary organs for possible further action.

TWO CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES IN SARAJEVO

LD221604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Nov (TANJUG)--The main bench of the district court in Sarajevo, chaired by Judge Rizah Hadzio, today passed the sentence of 20 years' imprisonment on Ibro Mehovic, born in the village of Otricevo near Rogatica in 1912, and the death sentence on Jakub Smajlovic, born in Donja Kukavica near Rogatica in 1921, for the criminal act of war crimes against the civilian population.

After a 5-day trial and examination of a large number of witnesses, it was proved that both, as members of the armed forces of the independent state of Croatia in the period from May to September 1941, killed and tortured the civilian population, carried out collective punishment, plundered property and committed other evil acts against innocent people in the villages in the vicinity of Mesio and Rogatica. This was also confirmed by numerous eyewitnesses of these horrifying events.